WESTERN RECORDER.

PRINTED UNDER THE PATRONAGE, AND FOR THE BENEFIT, OF THE WESTERN EDUCATION SOCIETY AND AUBURN THEOLOGICAL SEMINARY.

VOL. VI. [THOMAS HASTINGS, EDITOR.] UTICA, TUESDAY, OCTOBER 6, 1829. [HASTINGS & TRACY, PRINTERS.] No 40.

COMMUNICATION.

For the Western Recorder.

"HE THAT WINNETH SOULS IS WISE."
Prov. xi. 30.

MR. EDITOR—The text here cited was brought to mind, the other morning, with much power and sweetness; and it afterwards became the subject of solemn meditation. To win souls, is, in the sense of the text, to succeed in persuading them to espouse the cause of Christ. To whom else but the Saviour, should souls be won? They have always been opposed to him, his interest, and kingdom; and are still opposed. They must be won to Jesus, the Saviour, or they will perish; seeing "there is none other name under heaven, given among men, whereby we must be saved."

But what is that wisdom, which Solomon ascribes to him, "that winneth souls?"—Does it consist in the force or power of intellect? Many, whose powers of mind have been gigantic, were yet so far from winning souls to Christ, that they did what they could to prevent their coming to him. They despised his salvation, and, doubtless, are now gone to their own place, cursing their folly and their day.

Does that wisdom consist in brilliancy of genius? Many a brilliant genius has sparkled, and shone, and scattered its rays far and wide; while Jesus was forgotten, the worth of souls undervalued, eternity banished from the sphere of contemplation, and heaven and hell, and the whole gospel of salvation, made the subjects of mirth and derision. The shining, yet bewildering meteor, that amused and dazzled the eyes of the beholder, is soon lost in the shades of never ending night.

Does the wisdom of him "that winneth souls," consist in that kind of subtilty, craft, or cunning, which is so often seen among mankind. Many, who possess these qualities, are so excessively wicked, as to be the very pests of society.

Does the wisdom of him "that winneth souls," consist in that vast acquisition of knowledge, which is obtained by long perseverance, in the pursuits of learning? Men of the profoundest learning, and the greatest research, among Christians, have rarely been the chosen instruments of turning "*many* to righteousness;" while others of this class, have lived and died infidels, and sunk into "everlasting shame and contempt."

Does the wisdom referred to consist in the art of pleasing worldly men? There are some who practise this art with much success. I have heard of some of this description, who were ministers, and have occasionally seen them. I have heard it said, "They are very much like their Master." But this is a mistake. They are far, very far from it, much as "every body loves them." All the treasures of wisdom, knowledge and fullness, are hidden and dwell in the "Son of God;" yet he did not succeed in pleasing the wicked people of his own time. It does not appear that he ever attempted it. On the other hand, he certainly did use means to win souls to himself. He succeeded too; but it cost him his life; and he kindled a fire on earth, which is not yet extinguished, though nearly eighteen hundred years have rolled away. Paul, also, who was the most successful, and consequently the wisest of all the apostles, said, "If I yet pleased men, I should not be the servant of Christ."

Suppose, then, that all the qualifications which have been named, were concentrated in one man, would this combination constitute that wisdom, by which souls are won to Christ? This, at best, would be "the wisdom of the world." It "is foolishness with God: He taketh the wise in his own craftiness; the world by wisdom, knew not God." And surely, that wisdom by which men know not God, will not fit them to win souls to the Saviour—to a God, whom the teachers themselves do not acknowledge. All this wisdom, without something entirely different, and infinitely better, will prove in the end to be "earthly, sensual, devilish."

What then is that wisdom, by which souls are won to Jesus Christ? It is that which is taught by the Holy Ghost. It comes from God; and no other being in the universe can effectually teach it. And when the Spirit thus teaches any one, it does something more than to inform him of his duty. That is already done in the scriptures; and he that runneth may read and understand.—Many men have filled their memories with the scripture doctrines, who, nevertheless, have not that wisdom by which souls are won to Christ. At least they do not manifest it. They may understand the science of christianity, and may write large systems or bodies of divinity, and yet have little or no immediate success in winning souls. But when the Spirit makes a man wise to win souls, it shows him not merely what to do, but it shows him in a certain sense how to do it. The Spirit so possesses and fills him, that it seems to move and guide his heart, his thoughts, and his tongue. It is the wisdom of God within him. It is from above. It is in some sense that wisdom, with which the Son of God was, and is, and ever will be filled; and which made "him of quick understanding in the fear of the Lord," so that he did not "judge after the sight of his eyes," nor "reprove after the hearing of his ears." It is "the Spirit of power—of love—of a sound mind;" a mind made whole or healthy by the Spirit of God. It is "an unction from the Holy One," by which, in a certain sense, but not by miracle, he knows what to do, and how to do it. Being "spiritual," he "judgeth all things;" while the "natural man receiveth not the things of the Spirit of God." So said Paul, "I came not with excellency of speech, or of wisdom; and my speech and my preaching were not with the enticing words of man's wisdom, but in demonstration of the Spirit and of power; which things also we speak, not in the words which man's wisdom teacheth, but which the Holy Ghost teacheth."

I have been personally acquainted with some who have won *many* souls to Christ. I have witnessed their operations, observed their movements, listened to their words, and beheld their success; and while I stood "looking on," I have wondered and rejoiced. God was with them, in very deed. Mr. Editor, have you not witnessed such things in your own neighbourhood? I trust you have. Do you see them now?

But to return. This wisdom is knowledge combined with active charity or love. It is knowledge, theoretical and practical, employed in the service, fear and love of God, and in compassion toward wicked, miserable, perishing men. It is knowledge combined with discretion; for wisdom dwells with prudence. This wisdom is "from above;" it embraces aptitude for teaching; it teaches the possessors how to use all other knowledge, for the glory of God, in the salvation of men.

"He that winneth souls is wise." The authority of inspiration establishes forever the truth of this proposition. God has chosen the best method of exhibiting his wisdom and manifesting his glory. "God created all things by Jesus Christ, to the intent, that now unto principalities and powers, in heavenly places, might be known, by the church, the manifold wisdom of God." All things were made for this one grand purpose, that the wisdom of God, his "manifold wisdom," might be known to heavenly powers, by the church—by the salvation of sinners, through Jesus Christ. God has eternally purposed to shew more of *his* wisdom, and to glorify himself more, by saving sinners through Jesus Christ, than by all other means. His heart, his hand, his eye, seem for ever fixed on this one point. If then we would glorify God *directly*, and to the highest degree, we should make this one thing our chief object of pursuit, keeping every thing else subservient to it.

"He that winneth souls is wise," because he chooses the readiest way to display his Maker's wisdom, and his Maker's glory. The wisdom of him "that winneth souls," appears from the fact, that he saves from death, and hides a multitudes of sins. James v, 20. He does his fellow creatures the greatest possible good, demonstrates his love to them, his devotion to his God, his attachment to his Saviour. In doing this, he uses also the means of making his own "calling and election sure." In doing this, he obtains clear evidence of his own adoption, and the best security for its preservation. He makes the best preparation for a peaceful death, for the trial at the last day, and for a blessed immortality.

"He that winneth souls is wise;" for their blood will not be found in *his* skirts; it will not be required at *his* hand. He is wise, for he has the present approbation of his God, and will realise the benefit of that approbation when he will most need it.

He that winneth many souls is pre-eminently wise; for while others, who are *barely* wise, "shall shine as the brightness of the firmament," he that turneth many to righteousness will "shine as the stars, for ever and ever."

But, Sir, if they that win souls are wise, why are they more hated, and belied and persecuted, than other men? Why was it thus with Whitefield, Luther, Paul, and his blessed Master? I do not ask why the professed men of the world persecute them: This is expected: But I ask, why have they been ill-treated, in many instances, by men "professing godliness"—men high in profession—scribes, and doctors of the law? That this has often been the lot of the most successful preachers of the gospel, in the various ages of the world, I trust will not be denied. The mild, reserved, thinking, cautious Edwards, and the prompt, bold, fiery, daring Luther, were treated much alike; and Jesus, the "meek and lowly," was treated far worse that any of his followers. A heathen would have spared him; but "his own received him not." They said, "Away with him; crucify him!"

There must be something in this wisdom, then, which is very different from the wisdom by which other men are governed, or the world would be pleased with it. Do you ask, where lies the difference? I answer, as to the true wisdom, there is a God in it. Man is nothing; and God is great and glorious in accomplishing his purposes. This makes the difference. The retributions of eternity will illustrate this difference to infinite advantage, and to the highest glory of our God; while saints and angels will rejoice and sing and praise forever, in view of that illustration; but sinners, deceivers and devils will be confounded and put to shame, "world without end."

And now, Sir, I would ask myself, would ask you, would ask our christian brethren and sisters, would ask our ministers, this question—How much wisdom like that which is here faintly described do we possess? Again: What evidence have we that we are wise? What are we doing? Are we turning many to righteousness? Are we winning souls to Christ? If so, who and where are they?

But perhaps it will be said, we are doing this indirectly; we are doing that which will hereafter be the occasion of turning many souls to Christ. Be it so; but will this prove us wise? Shall we satisfy ourselves with being the indirect occasion of the salvation of souls, when a higher privilege is offered us? If this will prove our greatest wisdom—will be the occasion of our shining "as stars in the kingdom of God," then Judas, and Pilate, and the Jewish rabble, and the Roman soldiers, may glory over us; may lay an indisputable claim to higher wisdom; for they have been, and will be, the indirect occasion of the salvation of more souls than any others in later times. They procured the death of Christ; some of them slew him with their own hands; and on his death, the salvation of all who have been and shall be redeemed, was suspended. They were thus the indirect occasion of all salvation. On this score, the best of men will be mere pigmies, compared with them.

But is it not time to lay aside our midnight dress, and "put on the armour of light?" Have we not slept, and dreamed, and pleased ourselves with ourselves, measured ourselves by ourselves, and compared ourselves with ourselves, long enough? Is it not time to enquire if we have not deceived ourselves? Have we not indulged our pride of character or of opinion long enough? Why should any that are reproved be found to merit it, and perhaps defame the kind and faithful reprover? Is this a meek and quiet spirit? Is it "of great price in the sight of God?"—How will this appear in the day of judgment?

But I would ask, who and where are the ministers that are winning souls to Christ? I know of none in all this region.* There is, indeed, a young person in this section of country, who, while teaching a school in a neighbouring town, laboured to win to Christ the precious immortals who were pupils, and succeeded. The same person is now teaching in another town, and with the same success. But the blessed work has been chiefly, if not wholly confined to the school; and I do not know of a minister for many miles around me, who is now directly winning souls to Christ. Is it any better in your vicinity? If it is, I hope we shall hear of it by your paper; for we have need of something to put us to shame. But if it is no better with you than with us, there is cause for lamentation.

It may be said, that these ministers have won souls to Christ in former days. But where is their wisdom now? and how is it employed? Have they as much wisdom now as they had five, ten, or fifteen years ago?

And where is the wisdom of the churches? For ought I can learn, one single, quiet, retiring female, by the blessing of God, is doing more than thousands of us. What shall we say to these things? Would it not be well for us to own our folly, blush for the fact, and begin in earnest to seek wisdom where alone it can be found?

Your's, &c. EVANGELUS.

* The writer lives some distance from us.—*Ed.*

From the National Intelligencer.

PRESENT CRISIS IN THE CONDITION OF THE AMERICAN INDIANS.

NO. VIII.

On the 17th February, 1792, an additional article was signed at Philadelphia, by Henry Knox, Secretary of War, for the United States, and seven chiefs and warriors, in behalf of the Cherokees. As this article was the result of a distinct negociation, held seven months after the execution of the treaty of Holston, it may with propriety be called the *third treaty* between the United States and the Cherokees. It provided, that the annuity, given by the fourth article of the next previous treaty, should be raised from $1000 to $1500; and it declared that this annual sum was given "in consideration of the relinquishment of lands," which had been made in that treaty. Of course, the United States admitted, that the Cherokees had possessed lands, on the outside of the limits established by the treaty, which lands they had relinquished to the United States. This additional article was a confirmation of the treaty of Holston, after ample time had elapsed for consideration.

Fourth Treaty with the Cherokees.

This document was executed at Philadelphia, on the 26th June, 1794, by Henry Knox, for the United States, and thirteen chiefs, for the Cherokees.

After a preamble, which states that the treaty of Holston had "not been fully carried into execution, by reason of some misunderstandings," and that the parties were "desirous of re-establishing peace & friendship:"—

ART. 1st declares, "that the said treaty of Holston is, to all intents and purposes, in full force, and binding upon the said parties, as well as in respect to *the boundaries* therein mentioned, as *in all other respects whatever*."

ART. 2d stipulates, that the boundaries shall be ascertained and marked, whenever the Cherokees shall have ninety days notice.

"ART. 2. The United States, to evince their justice by amply compensating the said Cherokee nation of Indians, for relinquishments of land," made by the treaty of Hopewell and the treaty of Holston,' agree to give the Cherokees, in lieu of former annual payments, $5000 a year, in goods.

ART. 4. The Cherokees agree that $50 shall be deducted from their annuity, for every horse stolen by any of their people from the neighbouring whites.

ART. 3. These articles to be permanent additions to the treaty of Holston, as soon as ratified. They were soon after ratified.

It has appeared, in the course of this discussion, that the treaty with the Creeks, in 1790, was the basis of the treaty of Holston in 1791. This was confirmed in 1792, and again, expressly and solemnly, in 1794. Thus we have four distinct documents, which received the approbation of General Washington, and his cabinet, all agreeing in the same principles, and all ratified by the Senate of the United States. Several other treaties, in which the same principles were involved, were formed with other tribes of Indians, during the same administration. In one of these, the United States engage, that they '*will never claim* the lands reserved to the Indians;' but that the Indians 'shall have free use and enjoyment thereof, until they choose to sell the same to the people of the United States.'

Fifth Treaty, or Treaty of Tellico.

This treaty was signed "near Tellico, on Cherokee ground," October 2, 1798, by Thomas Bulter and George Walton, commissioners of the United States, and thirty-nine Cherokee chiefs and warriors, in the presence of Silas Dinsmoor, agent of the United States among the Cherokees, and thirteen other witnesses, among whom was the late Mr. Charles Hicks, who acted as interpreter on the occasion.

The treaty begins with a long preamble, stating the reasons why it was necessary to make another treaty; and among the reasons are these two clauses, viz. "for the purpose of *doing justice to the Cherokee nation of Indians*;" and "in order to promote *the interest and safety* of the said states."

ART. 1. Peace renewed and declared perpetual.

ART. 2. The treaties subsisting between the parties in full force; "*together with the construction and usage under the respective articles; and so to continue.*" and their

ART. 3. Limits to remain the same, "where not altered by the present treaty."

ART. 4. The Cherokee nation "do hereby *relinquish and cede* to the United States all the lands within the following points and lines." [Here follows a boundary, by which a considerable district of land in East-Tennessee, was ceded to the United States.]

ART. 5. The line described in the treaty to be marked immediately, "which said line shall form a part of the *boundary between the United States and the Cherokee nation.*"

ART. 6. In consideration of the preceding cession, the United States agree to pay $5,000 on signing, and $1,000 annually, in addition to previous stipulations of this kind; "*and will continue the* GUARANTY *of the remainder of their country* FOREVER, *as made and contained in former treaties.*"

ART. 7. A road granted by "the Cherokee nation," across a small corner of their country, to the citizens of the United States; and in consideration of this grant, the Cherokees are to be permitted "to hunt and take game upon the lands *relinquished and ceded*, by this treaty," until the settlements shall make such hunting improper.

ART. 8. Due notice to be given of the payment of the annual stipends, and the United States to furnish provisions for a reasonable number of Cherokees, who may assemble on these occasions

ART. 9. Horses stolen from Cherokees by whites to be paid for by the United States; and horses stolen from whites by Cherokees to be paid for by a deduction from the annuity.

ART. 10. The agent of the United States residing among the Cherokees to have a sufficient piece of ground allotted "*for his temporary use.*"

Lastly; this treaty to "be carried into effect on both sides *with all good faith.*"

The treaty was ratified soon after by President Adams, and the Senate of the United States.

A few remarks on this treaty may not be improper.

The words *cede*, *nation*, and *guaranty*, are used in the same sense here, as in the treaty of Holston, seven years before. During the interval, the government of the United States had been frequently employed in making treaties with numerous tribes of Indians; and it safe to say, that in no period of our national history, was the meaning of public documents more thoroughly weighed, or the tendency and ultimate effect of public measures more seriously considered; and the world may be challenged to produce an example of the administration of a government over an extensive territory, and over a people, in new, various and complicated relations, in which fewer mistakes, either theoretical or practical, were made, than during the administration of General Washington.

The parties were so careful of the inviolability and integrity of the Cherokee territory, that the use of a short road, in the northern extremity of that territory, (now in the state of Kentucky), at a great distance from the actual residence of the Cherokees generally, was made the ground of a solemn treaty stipulation, and an equivalent was given for it. Nay more, the agent of the United States, residing among the Cherokees, to distribute the annual payments, to encourage the natives in agriculture and manufactures, and to execute the treaties in other respects, could not claim even the *temporary use* of land for a garden, or a cow-pasture, till this small convenience was allowed him by treaty.

The United States not only acknowledge former treaties and declare them to be in full force, but "the *construction and usage* under their respective articles," are acknowledged, ratified and declared to be the rule of future usage and construction. This is a very remarkable provision; and was doubtless adopted to quiet the Cherokees in regard to encroachments feared from the United States. The construction and usage, under the previous treaties, can be proved at this day, by living witnesses, and by public archives, to have tended invariably to this one point; that the Cherokees were to retain the unimpaired sovereignty of their country; and that to enable them to do this permanently, and in the most effectual manner, they were to be taught all the common arts of civilised life. To this course they were urged, in the most affectionate manner, by letters written with General Washington's own hand. This was pressed upon them at every council, and habitually in private, by the agent of the United States, in pursuance of written and verbal instructions from the head of the war department. No historical facts can be proved with more absolute certainty than these; and there is not, it is believed, even the pretence of any evidence to the contrary.

It appears, moreover, in the preamble to this treaty of Tellico, that the "*misunderstandings*" had arisen, because white settlers had transgressed the Cherokee boundary, "contrary to the intentions of previous treaties;" and that these intruders had been removed by the authority of the United States.

Again; this treaty was negociated by George Walton, a citizen of Georgia, in whom that state reposed great confidence, and by Thomas Butler, commanding the troops of the United States, in the state of Tennessee; and it was executed, (to use its own language), "*on Cherokee ground.*"

Thus, the country of the Cherokees is called, as I have already shown, "their lands," their "territory," "their nation," and their "ground." These epithets are used, not by careless letter writers, nor in loose debate; but in the most solemn instruments, by which nations bind themselves to each other. And what is there on the other side? Is it said, or implied, that the Cherokees had a qualified title? a lease for a term of years? a right to hunt, till Georgia should want the land for growing corn or cotton? the privilege of administering their own laws, till Georgia should exercise her rightful jurisdiction, as a sovereign and independent state? Is there any thing that looks this way? Not a word; not a syllable; not the most distant hint. While it is asserted in various forms, and implied more than a hundred times over, that the Cherokees were a nation, capable of treating with other nations; that they had a country, which was acknowledged to be indisputably their own; that they had a government, to punish criminals and to deliver up renegadoes; and that they were to become a civilised people, permanently attached to the soil; there is not, in all these instruments, a single intimation, or ground of plausible argument, to the contrary.

Lastly, this treaty not only adopts the word "*guaranty*" from the treaty of Holston, but interprets it, (as every civilian in Europe and America would have done), to be applicable to "*the remainder of their country* FOREVER;" that is, (for the meaning can be no less), the Cherokees were to retain the clear title and unincumbered possession of the *remainder* of their country, which they previously had of the *whole*; and such title and possession were guarantied to them forever, by the power and good faith of the United States.

WILLIAM PENN.

NO. IX.

The idea of *guaranty*, and of a *country*, as a territory belonging to Indians, was not new, even at the period of the treaty of Holston.

The first treaty, which I have been able to find, made with Indians by the United States in their confederated character, was executed at Fort-Pitt, on the 17th of September, 1778. It contains the following very remarkable article:—

"ART. 6. Whereas the enemies of the United States have endeavoured, by every artifice in their power, to possess the Indians in general with the opinion, that it is the design of the states aforesaid to extirpate the Indians and take possession of their country; to obviate such false suggestion, the United States do engage to *guaranty* to the aforesaid nation of Delawares and their heirs, *all their territorial rights*, in the fullest and most ample manner, as it hath been bounded by former treaties, as long as they, the said Delaware nation, shall abide by, and hold fast the chain of friendship now entered into. And it is further agreed, between the contracting parties, (should it in future be found conducive to the mutual interest of both parties), to invite any other tribes who have been friends to the interest of the United States, to join the present confederation and to form a state, whereof *the Delaware nation shall be the head*, and have *a representation in Congress*; provided nothing contained in this article is to be considered conclusive, until it meets with the approbation of Congress." [That it did meet with the approbation of Congress is manifest; because it is now part of a national treaty.]

The bare suggestion, that the United States designed to *take possession of the Indian country*, was treated as a slander and a calumny. The *territorial rights* of the Indians were to be respected, and the Indian tribes generally were encouraged with the proposal that they might be represented in Congress. The natural implication of this last proposal must have been, that the Indians not only had territorial rights, but might expect to retain them *permanently*, in the same manner as the state of Virginia, or Connecticut, and the other confederated republics, expected to retain *their* territorial rights.

Let it be remembered, that this treaty was made when the United States were struggling for independence against the whole force of the British empire, and when every accession of strength to the American cause, and every subtraction from the power of the enemy, was a matter of great importance. Nor should it be forgotten, that other treaties formed with the Indians, after the peace with Great-Britain, were extremely desirable to the United States; that the exhausted treasury of the nation could ill afford the expense of Indian wars; that the Indians had the undisputed possession of boundless forests, on all our frontiers; that many of them had endured public and private injuries, which were unavenged and uncompensated; that the Indian tribes were strong, compared with their subsequent decline and their present total want of power; and that the United States were weak, compared with their present gigantic strength.

Though the treaties were formed in such circumstances, not a single article bore hardly or oppressively on the United States, or on the new settlers. The Indians claimed nothing unjust or unreasonable. The early negociations wear the aspect of mutual benefit, and appear to have been concluded with a desire to secure permanent peace to the parties, founded on the acknowledgment of their mutual rights.

Are the people of the United States unwilling to give a fair, candid, and natural construction to a treaty thus made? I might say are they unwilling to give it the *only* construction of which it is capable? Are they unwilling to admit a meaning which stands out prominently upon the very face of the transaction, and which no ingenuity can distort, pervert, or evade? Will they refuse to be bound by the plainest and most solemn engagements, deliberately formed, ratified, acted upon, confirmed, ratified again and again, by the highest authority of our republic? How can it for a moment be apprehended, that the co-ordinate branches of our government, our high legislative, executive, and judicial functionaries, will manifest so total a disregard of every principle of public morality?

Sixth Compact with the Cherokees.

This instrument was executed on the 20th of October, 1803, by Return J. Meigs, agent of the United States among the Cherokees, and by fourteen Cherokee chiefs, beginning with Black Fox, the principal chief, and ending with the famous James Vann. It was witnessed by five officers of the United States army, and three other persons, one of whom was Charles Hicks, then acting as interpreter. I have called it a *compact*, not a *treaty*, because it was not sent to the Senate for ratification. But though it be not technically a treaty, it is morally binding upon the United States; for it has been carried into effect, and the United States, particularly the people of Tennessee and Georgia, have derived great benefit from it. I have an accurate copy before me.

"Articles of agreement between the United States and the Cherokee nation, for opening a road from the state of Tennessee to the state of Georgia, through the Cherokee nation.

"The Cherokee nation having taken into consideration the request of their father, the President of the United States, to grant that a road may be opened through the nation, from the state of Tennessee to the state of Georgia, and being desirous to evince to their father, the President, and the good people of the United States, their good will and friendly disposition, do hereby agree, that a road may be opened from the state of Tennessee to the state of Georgia, with the reservations and provisions as in the following articles are expressed; and further to evince to our father, the President, that we are not influenced by pecuniary motives, we make a present of the road to the United States."

ART. 1. A road granted, sixty feet in width, passing through about 150 miles of Cherokee territory, and opening a communication from Augusta, Ga. to Knoxville and Nashville, Tenn. [This has usually been called the federal road. It has been much travelled; and great quantities of merchandise and other valuable property have been transported over it.] It was to be made solely at the expense of the United States. The article also provides, that when the road is opened, the erection of it shall not be changed; and that no branch or branches (except one which had been described) "shall ever be permitted to be opened *without the consent of the Cherokee nation.*"

The road was opened the following year, and has now been travelled for a quarter of a century; and, during this whole time, has greatly facilitated intercourse between different parts of the southern states.

No reader of the foregoing abstract can be so dull as not to perceive, that the privilege was granted to the United States, at the special instance of the President; that the Cherokees were extremely cautious not to compromit their territorial rights; and that they made the grant from motives of friendship, and a willingness to afford the desired accommodation. They guard, in a suitable manner, against vexations and liabilities, to which this act of kindness might be thought to expose them; and they reserve the income of the ferries, some of which are over

considerable rivers, and have been quite profitable.

The word father is repeatedly used in this document, to indicate the relation which the President of the United States held to the Cherokees as their protector from aggression, and as bound to see that the treaties with them are carried into effect "with all good faith." We had obtruded the word upon them. We had put it into their mouths, and it was made the standing pledge, not merely of our justice, but of our kindness and generosity towards them. Shall this sacred and venerable name be prostituted to purposes of injustice and oppression? For most assuredly it will be deemed oppression, if we disown our engagements, forswear our most solemn covenants, and then take possession of the lands of our poor neighbours, which had been secured to them by the most solemn guaranty which we could make.—Nor will the oppression be less odious on account of its being accompanied by professions of great benevolence, and the promise of a new guaranty.

Second Treaty of Tellico, or seventh National Compact with the Cherokees.

This instrument was executed "in the garrison of Tellico, on Cherokee ground," October 24, 1804, by Daniel Smith and Return J. Meigs, for the United States, and ten chiefs and warriors for the Cherokees, in the presence of five witnesses.

The preamble says, that certain propositions were made by the commissioners; that they were considered by the chiefs; and that "the parties aforesaid have unanimously agreed and stipulated, as is definitely expressed in the following articles:"—

ART. 1. "For the considerations hereinafter expressed, the Cherokee nation *relinquish and cede* to the United States a tract bounding," &c. [This was a small tract, called Wafford's settlement, containing perhaps not more than 100,000 acres. It was a strip on the frontier between the Cherokees and Georgia.]

ART. 2. "In consideration of the *relinquishment and cession*, the United States, upon signing the present treaty," shall pay the Cherokees $5,000, in goods or money, at the option of the Cherokees, and $1,000 annually, in addition to the previous annuities.

This treaty was ratified by President Jefferson and the Senate. The "relinquishment and cession" are of the nature, and carry with them the implications, as have been described in preceding comments.

Third Treaty of Tellico, or eighth Compact with the Cherokees.

This treaty was executed October 25, 1805, by two commissioners of the United States, and thirty-three Cherokee chiefs and warriors, in the presence of ten witnesses.

ART. 1. Former treaties recognised and continued in force.

ART. 2. "The Cherokees *quit-claim and cede* to the United States, all the land which they [the Cherokees] have heretofore claimed, lying to the north of the following boundary line." [The lands here ceded were of considerable value, and fell into the state of Tennessee, extending east and west near the central parts of that state.]

ART. 3. "In consideration of the above *cession and relinquishment*, the United States agree to pay immediately," $14,000, and $3,000 a year in addition to previous annuities.

ART. 4. The citizens of the United States to have the free and unmolested use of two roads, in addition to those previously established; one leading from Tennessee to Georgia, and the other from Tennessee to the settlements on the Tombigbee. These roads to be marked out by men appointed on each side for the purpose.

ART. 5. This treaty to take effect, "as soon as it is ratified by the President of the United States, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate of the same."

The treaty was ratified by President Jefferson and the Senate. It will be observed, that the first article contains an express recognition of previous treaties, and pledges the faith of the United States anew for the fulfilment of those treaties.

Several documents of this kind remain to be considered; but I pledge myself to you, Messrs. Editors, and to your readers, that I will be as brief as possible, consistently with fidelity to the cause. This is a serious matter to the Indians and to the people of the United States. It is a matter which must be decided by the great body of the people, through their representatives in Congress.—The people must therefore have the means of understanding the subject.

WILLIAM PENN.

TEMPERANCE.

From the Journal of Humanity.

A FAMILY SCENE.

MR. HOOKER—I have a matter of fact to relate, which may properly enough have a place in your "disgusting statistics of intemperance." That it is a matter of fact, I am informed from a most credible source, and I am ashamed to say that it occurred in my immediate neighbourhood. A man who had seen better days; who was formerly numbered among our respectable farmers—respectable both in point of character and property, had pursued the course of temperate drinking, to the end of it; and had the satisfaction of involving his wife in the same ruin. A few days ago, he prepared some rum with cherries; a very common way of adding to the palatability of ardent spirits. After his "*cherry*" was well prepared, he and his wife placed themselves upon the floor, with a jug between them, and addressed themselves to it, till they were both prostrate and dead drunk. As if Providence had intended to give a striking illustration of the beastly nature of drunkenness, it happened at this time that a sow with a litter of young pigs came in, and by process of rooting, emptied the remaining contents of the jug upon the floor, and fell to eating the cheries; till this whole family of swine was also prostrate on the same floor with their owners. In this state, the whole family, both beast and man, were found by one of their neighbours, who happened in at the time.

It is no flourish of rhetoric, then, that places the rum drinker on a level with the brutes. No. The swine here must partake of his master's jug, before he is brought *down* to the level with his master. This scene, oh, temperate drinker, is but the last in a series, the first of which is called *temperate drinking*. And the temperate drinker stands related to him that gets hog-drunk, by an affinity of which he is little aware, and differs from him only in the length of the race he has run. And he is treading hard upon his heels.

MENTOR.

From the same Paper.

ANOTHER INSTANCE OF A REFORMED DRUNKARD.

MR. HOOKER—When in Connecticut on my late tour, a friend informed me, that he had succeeded in recovering a relative of his from habitual drunkenness. The person in question is about 30 years old, and is a shoemaker. He resided in the city of New-York, where his wife supported him for some time past, and is still providing for herself and children. It was with difficulty that he was induced to leave the city and accompany his friend into the country. When he arrived at his own house, he persuaded his relative to make a thorough trial of immediate and total abstinence. For a few days his sufferings were both extreme and alarming. He went through the horrors of delirium tremens. After recovering from that tremendous convulsion of the whole human system, his appetite returned, and he rapidly recovered his health and faculties. He now is rejoicing at his great deliverance, and is regularly and industriously working at his trade, with bright prospects of future respectability and happiness. The highly esteemed friend who gave me this relation, remarked, that in his opinion many intemperate men might be reclaimed, if thorough pains were taken to encourage and assist them.

N. HEWIT.

Andover, Sept. 12, 1829.

A SOLEMN WARNING TO CHILDREN.

The following incident recently occurred in Turin, N. Y:—A little boy aged four years, wandered from home on the *Sabbath day*, and entered a field where some men were *haying*. As is usual on such occasions, they were provided with a *bottle of whiskey;* to which the child resorted, and drank a large quantity, before he was observed. When found, he was lying on the ground, unable to stand or speak. He was carried to his mother, "who is a widow." Medical aid was called, but in vain. He remained torpid until evening, and then died. What rendered the incident still more affecting was the fact, that the father of the child, a few years since, was drowned in a fit of intoxication.

"Tell me, ye advocates for *strong drink*," what equivalent will you render to this broken hearted widow for the loss of her husband? How will you heal that heart which is torn with anguish for the death of her beloved child?—*ib.* T.

Connecticut.—The Religious Intelligencer states, that "some of the largest and most flourishing manufacturing establishments in this state, have always prohibited the use of spirit in their business. There is an extensive cotton mill about eight miles from New-Haven, which has been running fifteen years, within which the use of ardent spirit has always been prohibited, and in which has been manufactured during that time more than *three millions* of yards of cloth, without the aid of liquid fire."

New-York.—Johnstown.—A correspondent of the New-York Observer writes: "By an act of the trustees, the privilege of retailing ardent spirit has been withheld from every store and dram-shop in that town. A year ago, the number of licensed shops and stores was at least 15 or 20." This place is the seat of a Juvenile Temperance Society.

Georgia.—The grand jury of Wilkes county, at the late session of the superior court, mention, with gratitude to God, "the rapid decrease of sale, and still greater diminution in the use of that self-debasing and soul destroying liquid *distilled spirits;*" and "call on all men, every where, who fear God, to unite their prayers, that the light now shining, may enlarge its rays, until not only spirit distillers, but the more refined and fashionable, yet equally reprehensible practice of using intemperately, wines, malt liquors, &c. &c. may experience equal condemnation." In regard to the indictments which were preferred during the term, they remark, that, in their belief, all of them, when traced to their legitimate origin, afford conclusive and melancholy proof that they are the natural offspring of that minister of sin and death, *intemperance*. One person, who ranks as colonel, was presented for violating the Sabbath day, in the employment of teams and servants, and in transporting provisions, implements of husbandry, stock, &c. from one plantation to another. A presentment was also preferred against another for encouraging, or permitting gaming at cards, &c. in violation of the law of the state, and the good order of society.—*Charleston Observer.*

New-Hampshire.—At the meeting of the General Association, it appeared that the cause of temperance is progressive. In some places, the quantity of ardent spirits is thought to be diminished by one half; in others, two thirds; and in a few, as much as three fourths. In one case the quantity sold, fell from 9000 to 300 gallons.—*Vt. Chron.*

Ruin of Scholars.—There is scarce a village in our country but can point to some wretched being, and say, "Once he bid fair to become one of our most valuable and influential citizens; now see how fallen!" In our younger days we once loitered in the vicinity of some gentlemen engaged in conversation, among whom was a young lawyer, justly proud of his talents and rank in society. Some remaks being made relative to the true meaning of a Greek sentence, a wandering beggar who was near gave what was acknowledged to be a correct translation of the original. Some astonishment being expressed, he answered—"I am a graduate from Cambridge college." "My ——," said the lawyer, "can a graduate, a literary man—so fall!" But within six years this latter individual was a disgusting street drunkard, begging money or rum from those whose company he would once have scorned.—*Rec. of the Times.*

A shameful Story.—"A short time since, a justice of the peace in this county, committed a person to the house of correction as a common drunkard. When the constable arrived at the house with his prisoner, the latter was sober while the constable was intoxicated. Appearances seemed to indicate that the constable should be locked up, and the other discharged. The matter could only be settled by the mittimus."—*Salem Gaz.*

In Hector, N. Y. a few days since, two habitual drunkards, then in a state of intoxication, fought. One of the combatants expired at the close of the conflict.—*Roch. Obs.*

INTELLIGENCE.

MISSIONARY ABSTRACTS.

From the Missionary Herald for September.

BOMBAY.

Mr. Stone's private Journal, August 12, 1828, mentions a respectable Portuguese, who was brought up in the Roman Catholic faith, and who has become an inquirer respecting genuine religion, giving evidence of vital piety. Two other Catholics have commenced reading the scriptures, though it exposes them to excommunication.

Aug. 18.—On visiting three schools with Mrs. Graves, it was found that the female schools were highly interesting, some of the girls reading the Mahratta testament with fluency, repeating the ten commandments, and writing with accuracy. Towards evening, Mr. Stone went out into the highways and hedges to sound the gospel through the streets and huts of the wretched pagans.

Aug. 25.—A young man, a native teacher in the English department of the Bombay Education Society, called, wishing to be instructed in the English (i. e. christian) religion. His modesty and sincerity were pleasing. He was presented with books to enlighten his mind, and was loaned a testament. He called again three days after, his mind appearing docile. Others call for conversation, to whom Mr. Stone presents books, and to whom he preaches Jesus Christ.

The happy influence of the mission schools is visible. Many young persons have been taught to read the word of God, and they read it, not only to all the families to which they belong, but to multitudes who cluster around to hear some new thing.—Thus do they become, in a sense, the preachers of a gospel, the power of which, perhaps, many of them never knew.

The prejudices against female education are giving way; and the heathen girls, to the number of about 40, attended public worship in the morning service, on the first Lord's day in September. After service, they called on Mr. Stone at his house, to read in the testament, and receive christian instruction.

The prejudices in favour of idolatry are strong. On visiting the chamber of an idol god, Mr. and Mrs. Stone were pained with the sight exhibited. The abomination was represented by a human body, with an elephant's head. It was seated on a throne, and before it were arranged innumerable tutelary deities, of various form and size.—Multitudes resort to this idol temple, to pay their adorations and to make their offerings.

Sept. 22.—There was much interruption from the noise of a Mussulman feast, in commemoration of their departed priests.—All was wild confusion. Scenes revolting to common decency were exhibited and gloried in. A thousand lamps were suspended in the open air, around the mosque and burying ground.

CEYLON.

Mr. Spaulding, in his communication dated Jan. 1, 1829, remarks, that the state of morals in the preparatory school is good; five or six scholars give some evidence of a change of heart. There is, too, a favourable change in the people in reference to the schools. On the 9th of October last, when the preparatory school was opened, though it rained, 200 children were brought, many of them the sons of head men, who, six years ago, would have thought themselves disgraced by being in the family of a missionary a single day. Now they were all anxiety that their children should be received.

Four natives are selected, whose constant employment is, to read and distribute tracts and portions of the bible among the people. They go two and two, from house to house. Thus is there a foundation laying for a gradual increase of light and knowledge.

Mr. Winslow's journal at Odooville, Nov. 4, 1828, mentions, that at the monthly prayer-meeting, it had been agreed to set apart a day for special humiliation and prayer for divine influences. This was attended on the 14th of the same month, when much feeling was manifested, and the spirit of prayer in the natives was encouraging.

The following abstract contains suitable hints for the contemplation of Christians in this country, who reside in cities and in compact villages:—

From the Boston Recorder.

THE GLASGOW CITY MISSION.

[Abridged from the report received in a pamphlet.

The third annual meeting of this Society was held Jan. 12, 1829. Its object is, "to promote the spiritual welfare of the poor of Glasgow and its neighborhood, by employing persons of approved piety, and otherwise properly qualified, to visit the poor, in their own houses, for the purpose of religious discourse, and to use other means for diffusing and increasing amongst them, a knowledge of evangelical truth." The agents visit families in the day time, and collect small meetings in the evening. At the commencement of the preceding year, the number of agents was ten. Five were removed to other fields of labour, during the year, and their places were speedily supplied. Early in the year, the Directors agreed to increase the number to twenty; but could not complete that number, with suitable persons, till near the close. By the aid of these, former districts were divided, and also new ground occupied. The agents are of different communions, as the Church of Scotland, the Secession, the Relief Synod, the original Burghers, the Independents, the reformed Presbyterians, and the Baptists. They are either preachers or candidates for the ministry. Five can speak the Gaelic language. The number of families visited averages 12,000. The agents discover abundance of vice, misery, ignorance and infidelity; and not unfrequently experience abuse from the profane scoffer.—There was great neglect of public worship and instruction. One agent visited twenty families in one day, none of whom had any regular place of worship or seat in a church. Another found forty families in one court, not more than four of which regularly attended meeting. Another found only twelve families so attending, out of one hundred.—One agent mentioned a woman who had not been in a place of worship for five years; and another, a man who had been absent for seven years. The agent, however, obtained him for a regular hearer.

The Directors delight to record, that many are still found, who amidst poverty are still rich in every christian grace. In a great proportion of the families, the agents are received with kindness and respect; in not a few, they are regarded with gratitude and warm affection. One remarked that out of 1100 families which he had visited, he met with only three repulses. Many on removing would apprise the visitors of their new residences, that they might not be overlooked. On the return of one of them from the country, after a fortnight's recess, the children ran out to meet and welcome him. When they expect a visit, they often take pains to be at home and prepared; and every facility in their power is usually afforded for the evening meetings. These meetings have produced much harmony and sympathy among the poor. Besides the district meetings, the Society maintains two which are more extensive. One was just established before the annual meeting. The other was held on the afternoon of Lord's day, averaging an attendance of 150 persons, besides a collection of sailors, who had seldom if ever had the opportunity of attending public worship. The Society also distributes bibles; and the Directors gratefully acknowledge a powerful auxiliary which has arisen during the last year. About twenty young ladies and ten young men have volunteered their services, for so many hours in the week, to read the scriptures to the ignorant, under the direction of the agents. The agents also leave a tract in each house, exchanging it at the next visit; and marked instances of their usefulness are recorded. An adult male school has been relinquished for want of attendance; but one for female adults has succeeded well. The Directors also partially support schools for poor children on a cheap and simple plan, and excite considerable interest among the people by means of a small itinerant library. The Directors enumerate many evidences of the usefulness of the Society, and encouragement to perseverance in its benevolent efforts.

We have often reflected on the state of the poor, who reside in our commercial and manufacturing towns. We are building churches and settling ministers, with zeal and success; but after all, these efforts fall far short of embracing the mass of the poor. These are in too many instances treated with great neglect. It was mentioned as one of the *peculiar* evidences of the messiahship of Christ, while on earth, that the *gospel was preached to the poor.* But now the poor, who are not able to pay a considerable sum of money for the use of a seat at church, are compelled either to stay at home, or to take such a place among the congregation, as amounts to a public and perpetual declaration of their rank and condition. These people have feeling. In common with others, they have pride, more than enough to ruin them, one might think, without their being virtually urged to make a weekly profession of their poverty, in the face of the whole congregation. This is a subject which has been quite too long neglected. Will not the benevolent begin to lay it to heart?

Sandwich Islands.—On one of these islands, which has a population of 5,000 souls, and on which no missionary has been stationed, the inhabitants are emerging from the darkness of heathenism, through the instrumentality of native teachers, who were themselves heathens, eight years since, and are already enjoying the benefits of christianity so far, that one-fifth of the whole population are received instruction in christian schools. Nearly all these can read the scriptures.

Syria.—In some remarks respecting the political state of the countries near Mount-Lebanon, the Rev. Eli Smith, who spent more than a year at Beyroot, with Messrs. Bird and Goodell, gives it as his opinion, that all the obstacles thrown in the way of missions at Beyroot, may be traced to the influence of the Maronites, or Greek Catholics, who have much favourable access to the ruling powers, and who are the bitter enemies of protestant missionaries. Their wealthy patriarch is a violent persecutor. How numerous are the evidences, that the spirit of popery is always intolerant, when it has power to be so!—*Ch. Watch.*

Instances of Piety and Zeal in France.—Two ladies of rank, stopping in a village, left a bible or a tract in every house; and, from their high station, they commanded the most respectful attention. The priest, having discovered what had taken place, entered his pulpit the next Sabbath morning, when the ladies were present; and for an hour and a half denounced it as a most indecorous act for them to come into his parish, and declared them to be the enemies of God and the church; and threatened, that unless his parishioners brought him the bibles and tracts, they should be excommunicated, and he would not visit one of them in their last hour to administer to them the consolations of the church. The ladies knew not what to do. Eventually they wrote a letter to the priest, begging an interview. Knowing their rank he felt himself bound to comply. They spent two hours with him, endeavouring to soothe him; but left him without making any favourable impression on his mind. They then resolved to call on the people, and endeavour to get the tracts and bibles returned, to prevent them from being burned. They had not the most distant conception that the people would refuse to return them; they employed three days in going from house to house; and, to their surprise, there was not a single parishioner who would give them up!—*London World.*

New Hampshire General Association.—The annual meeting of this association was held the first week in September. There have been added to the churches, the year past, 570 members. Total number, as reported, 3854. The want of the special influences of the Holy Spirit among the churches is beginning to be sensibly felt. Weekly female prayer-meetings are mentioned in a small number of the churches. The general operations of benevolence and morality continued to prosper.

The following particulars are derived from the Vermont Chronicle:—

After the exercises of the Missionary Society, one and another minister, who had received a part of their salary from the society, arose and relinquished the promised aid, saying they would go home and try to stir up their people to enlarge their subscriptions for the support of the gospel; and if they failed in this, they would try to live on a smaller income than they had received.

Great desire has been manifested to do something towards accomplishing the special resolution of the Am. Bible Society. One poor man left the use of tobaco, after having used it for fifty years, to be able to give something towards sending the bible to those who have it not.

Mr. Sutherland, from the Caledonia Association, reported a revival among the ministers of that Association. They met and conversed freely on the state of religion in their own souls. The effect was powerful, and the scene "heart melting."

The Concord Statesman states, on the authority of a sermon by Mr. Bouton, after his return from the meeting, that the Association consists of twelve local Associations, comprehending within their limits 140 churches and 100 settled ministers; that there had been but few revivals during the year; the additions to the churches had been about 790; and that in one of the feeble parishes, twenty members, worth in all about $25,000, have themselves paid $2000 for a meeting-house and parsonage, and subscribed on an average $15 a year for the support of a minister.

Presbytery of Upper-Canada.—On Wednesday evening the 21 ult. the United Presbytery of Upper-Canada met in the presbyterian church in York, and continued their deliberations on the three following days. Among other important business transacted by the Presbytery, was the formation of an Auxiliary Missionary Society for the Home District, and the establishment of a Literary and Theological Seminary, for the education of young men of piety and ability for the gospel ministry, as soon as circumstances will permit.

The Choctaws.—Letters from Messrs. Kingsbury and Cushman give very pleasing accounts of the power of the gospel among this tribe of Indians. Mr. Cushman very happily remarks, that "the gospel is designed for man *just as it finds him*, sunk in ignorance, stupidity, and moral death. It is just fitted to the case of saints out of heaven, and sinners out of hell!"

Col. Folsom, now the highest chief of the Choctaws, is about 40, and is zealously engaged in religion since the time of his conversion. He has, from his youth, been considered a powerful speaker in his native language. Three of his brothers, and thirteen other Choctaws, have united with the church. In one of his letters he thus speaks:—"Mrs. Folsom, [probably his wife], her sister and mother, and my mother—brother Robert and sister, and multitudes of others, came out on the Lord's side. The like was never witnessed among us before! I cannot describe to you the miracles, as it were, God wrought among us with his holy Spirit."—*Ch. Watchman.*

Report Contradicted.—The report published by the Columbian Star, and copied by us in an abridged form, concerning the hasty admission of candidates to baptism in Kentucky, is contradicted by the Baptist Recorder, of the 15th of August. The editor of that paper says, he most seriously doubts whether a solitary case, such as the report exhibits, was ever witnessed in Kentucky. These papers are both conducted by Baptists; the Star in Philadelphia; the Recorder, we believe in Kentucky.—*ib.*

Patronage of the Bible Society.—A delegate from the British and Foreign Bible Society stated, at the meeting of an auxiliary, that every protestant monarch on the continent is now a member, subscriber and friend to the Bible Society.

Friends' Bible Society.—The National Gazette states, that the Society of Friends have organised a Bible Society, under the title of "Bible Association of Friends in America." They intend to publish an octavo edition of the bible, in large type and on fine paper, for general distribution.

Missionaries.—On the 26th ult. at the Park-street church in Boston, sixteen young gentlemen were ordained as missionaries and evangelists. Eight of them are destined for the western states.

On the 28th of July, three baptist missionaries were ordained in London, who are to occupy important stations in Jamaica. Their names are Catlow, Nichols and Clark. Mr. Catlow will probably share the labours of Messrs. Burchell and Mann, who supply six stations, the extremities of which are 80 miles asunder. Mr. N. will succeed Mr. Coultart at Kingston, (if the latter is compelled by ill health to go home), or proceed to Manchaneel, where a numerous people has long wanted a minister. Mr. Clark is expected to take the place of Mr. Knibb, at Kingston. Rev. J. Brit, Sen. of Hackney, addressed the candidates from Matt. xxvii, last verse. In the evening a meeting was held, to acknowledge the goodness of God to the Society, both in its home and foreign operations.

The Indiana Religious Intelligencer states, that a donation of 100 acres of land has recently been made to Hanover academy, by two individuals, each giving 50 acres. The land lies adjoining the site of the academy. This donation enables the trustees to carry into execution, at once, their design of connecting the manual labour system with this institution.—*Philadelphian.*

HOME MISSIONS.

Progress of the Cause in New-Hampshire.—The following, condensed from the New-Hampshire Observer, refers to facts which came before the late meeting of the General Association:—

"It appeared by the report of the Missionary Society, that grants of money have been made, during the year, to thirty ministers, most of whom are settled in parishes which are unable to support them wholly; and these grants supply the deficiency. It was also mentioned that about twenty new applications were now before the Trustees, some of which were from societies which have the pastor of their choice on the spot, and nothing is wanting but the aid of the Society; while others earnestly ask for a missionary only a few weeks. At the close of the addresses, it was voted, in substance, (for this our report is wholly from memory), that the Trustees be authorised to grant aid to every society applying, whose case in their opinion demands it. This vote was passed deliberately, but with deep feeling, and great unanimity.—One of the recipients of the bounty of this Society then stepped forward, and in a manner that affected every spectator, relinquished his claim for the year to come."

Vermont.—The Vermont Domestic Missionary Society held its anniversary in September. The report was read by Rev. R. Smith, clerk of the Directors, and was full of interest. Sermon by Rev. C. Walker. Addresses by Rev. Messrs. Sheldon, of Massachusetts, E. H. Dorman, J. W. French, and D. A. Clark. Mr. Dorman's time was occupied, almost entirely, in describing the condition of our destitute brethren in Canada. There he spent many years of his youth. There some of his near relatives reside. He is intimately acquainted with their condition and their feelings; and his "plain unvarnished tale," of what he had seen and heard, drew tears from many eyes.—*Vt. Chron. abr.*

True Liberality.—The following anecdote was related by Rev. Mr. Storrs, at the late meeting of the Domestic Missionary Society of New-Hampshire:—"In a destitute town at the west, three unmarried females, feeling their own and their neighbours' need of the stated preaching of the gospel, resolved, that with the blessing of God, they would obtain a minister for that place. They formed a little sewing society. By that and other means, they after some time obtained the sum of forty dollars.—They then sent to the American Home Missionary Society for a missionary, promising that if the Society would employ one there for six weeks, they would support him six weeks longer. They could not be denied. The minister went, was heard, his labours were blessed, a church was formed, a society was gathered, a house of worship built; and now, thro' the labours of these three females, the stated preaching of the gospel is there enjoyed, and the several benevolent objects of the day receive aid. All this was done in the space of five years."

Such scenes as are described in the following extract of a letter from a correspondent who lives some hundreds of miles at the west of us, are not peculiar to the western states or territories. They exist every where, except among a people of gospel privileges. Who then can sufficiently prize such privileges, or be sufficiently engaged in extending them to the destitute?—

"This settlement contains about four hundred inhabitants, excluding the United States troops stationed here, whose number is about two hundred. The inhabitants are French and Americans. Among these six hundred souls, I doubt whether ten can be found who bear the image of Christ. The worldly prospects of this community are very flattering; but the state of religion, or rather, I should say, the state of wickedness here, is very alarming. Here religion is not even respected; but drunkenness, sabbath-breaking, gambling, profanity, and in short almost every species of wickedness, is carried to an astonishing pitch. Even men of the highest rank, and those who are set for the defence of the laws of God and of men, are not ashamed to be seen at the card table, or engaged in worldly business, on the Sabbath. Those whose business does not urge them to labour, or whose stores do not chance to be thronged with customers, make the Sabbath a day of amusement and pleasure. If a man is going a journey, let it be long or short, he is sure to employ the Sabbath for the purpose, or as many Sabbaths as he can. The regiment of soldiers stationed here, and also the soldiers at Fort-Winnebago, (Portage Ouisconsin), are compelled by their ungodly officers to labour and drill on the Sabbath."

REVIVALS.

We learn that there are promising appearances in several towns within the western part of this state. May we not venture to add, also, that there are now circumstances of special interest in some of the towns in *this* vicinity? Who can tell what the Lord may yet have in store for us? His mercies are self-moving. Zion is engraven on the palms of his hands. For his own name sake, and not for the unworthiness of his people, he may yet appear for their enlargement; and thrice blessed are they who are waiting, in humble, prayerful anxiety, to receive him.

Norwich Landing, Conn.—We learn verbally, that a work of divine grace is now progressing with power at this place. Particulars have not been communicated. Doubtless they are full of interest.

Maine.—In the general dearth of intelligence, which falls under the revival head, we feel a more than common obligation to record every well attested fact, adapted to sustain the faith and animate the hopes of such as "wait for the salvation of the Lord." It gives us great pleasure to be able to state, that an unusual attention to religion exists in several of the northern towns of Oxford county. In Rumford, more than thirty persons have recently professed a hope in Christ. On the first Sabbath in

this month, fifteen were propounded for admission into the church, and others are inquiring what they shall do to be saved. In Dixfield, the work is very interesting; but they have no one to break unto them the bread of life.—"Three or four weeks since," writes a clergyman of that county, "I spent a Sabbath at D. and found a few individuals, who appeared to be awakened and solemn. Last Saturday (Sept. 5th) I visited them again, and spent the day with them; but, O, how different! *fifteen* are now rejoicing in hope. In the forenoon, I called at several houses, and conversed with inquirers; in the afternoon, we had a meeting, such a one as I scarcely ever attended. The sun went down before we closed; and I know not but we should have continued another hour, had I not been under engagements to return to ———, to spend the Sabbath. Indeed, I knew not how to leave them at all." The writer mentions various circumstances in the situation of that people, which shows how much they need the protection of Israel's God, and the prayers and christian offices of Zion's friends. "I need not tell you how important it is, that they should have an experienced and *judicious* minister among them at this time. The delay even of a single week may be attended with evils, which the labour of years cannot remedy. The people are making considerable sacrifices to build a house for God, which will be completed in all next month. I feel as if something must be done for them. There are now seven young men—six of them at the head of a family—who have hopefully experienced religion. The wives of three of these have obtained a hope, two are deeply impressed, and one was a professor before. Has the Maine Missionary Society put it out of their power *to send relief to the poor Christians*, in such circumstances? Do, if you can, send some *suitable* person to D., at least for a few weeks." The prospect now is, that the desired help will come in the course of next week.—*Ch. Mirror.*

Ohio.—The state of religion in this vicinity, at the present time, is unusually encouraging. The accounts from Williamsburg and Richmond are cheering to the hearts of Christians. The good work goes on. The ministerial meeting at Mount-Pleasant, was blessed to many souls, and evident tokens of a revival were manifest. In Cincinnati, it is verily believed that the Lord is in our midst; and, if Christians are faithful, that we shall experience an outpouring of his Spirit. Truly we say, "now is the accepted time, and now is the day of salvation." *Cincinnati Pandect.*

WESTERN RECORDER.

UTICA: OCTOBER 6, 1829.

Mission to Greece.—There are many reasons why American Christians should be chiefly employed on errands of mercy to Greece. That desolated country has felt the strong impulse of our national example in favour of civil and religious freedom, and been inspired by it throughout all her recent struggles, with fortitude and courage, and confident expectation of success. She has hailed with gratitude the repeated benefactions of our benevolent countrymen, in things of a temporal nature. She has rejoiced at the arrival of our agents for the establishment of elementary schools. Her religion, though corrupted by almost every thing which is undesirable, is still *nominally* christian. She is every way in a suffering condition; and it is towards our own country that she now stretches forth her imploring hands for relief. Greece needs to be civilised and evangelised; and her heroes and statesmen, if the journals of Mr. King may be credited, are beginning to know it. Now is the time for her relief and establishment; and our own country seems destined under God to be the favoured instrument.

We hope that Christians in this vicinity will lay this subject to heart. If our whole nation is, in a gospel sense, "debtor to the Greeks and barbarians," those in this vicinity are furnished with an additional motive. One of our own number soon goes out as a missionary under the American Board; one who has been brought up in the midst of us; a brother with whom we have been familiarly acquainted, and who has our utmost affection and confidence.

A contribution was taken up in this village last Sabbath evening, in aid of the Greek mission; and we are happy to learn that efforts are about to be made for obtaining supplies for the outfit. These should be ample. We are duly authorised to say, that any articles of clothing, &c. for Mr. Dwight, or for the Greeks, may be deposited at the store of Messrs. Parmele & Brayton, of this village.

Central Agency.—We understand, by a letter just received in this village, that

Mr. Alexander Seymour, *Utica*,
Rev. D. C. Lansing, D. D. do.
" S. C. Aikin, do.
" John Frost, *Whitesborough*,
" Samuel T. Mills, *Peterborough*,
" Israel Brainard, *Verona*,
" Abijah Crane, *Westmoreland*,
" Noah Coe, *New-Hartford*,
" Moses Gillet, *Rome*,
" David R. Dixon, *Mexico*,
" Ralph Cushman, *Manlius*,
" Mr. Pierce, *Sangerfield*,
George Huntington, Esq. *Rome*,
Samuel Stocking, Esq. *Utica*,
John Bradish, Esq. do. and
Gerrit Smith, Esq. *Peterborough*,

have been appointed by the Executive Committee of the American Home Missionary Society, as a *Central Agency*, for missionary operations. We learn that assurances are given by the Executive Committee of the A. H. M. Society, that the most efficient measures will be taken to supply, as soon as may be, the destitute congregations within the limits occupied by the late Western D. M. Society. Further particulars will be given next week.

Western Agency.—We learn verbally, that this agency have now in the field between seventy and eighty missionaries; the amount of funds for their support, we presume, is all raised within the bounds of the agency. This is noble; and every way worthy of imitation.

John Bunyan.—Proposals have been issued by Nathan Whiting, of New-Haven, for publishing by subscription, the entire works of Bunyan, in three volumes 8vo. each containing between five and six hundred pages. The work is to be executed neatly on good paper, and embellished with "superior" engravings, at $2. 25cts. per vol. in boards. It is to be reprinted from the latest London edition; probably from that of Southey the poet. The prospectus contains the names of several of our most respectable clergy; and the agent now in this part of the country, Col. W. Fenn, is a man in whom the public may place the fullest confidence.

The entire works of Bunyan, embracing, besides his Pilgrim's Progress, The Life, Death, Burial, and dying Sayings of the Author, Solomon's Temple spiritualised, The Holy War, Come and welcome to Jesus Christ, The heavenly Footman, Sighs from Hell, The barren Fig-tree, &c. &c. have never yet been reprinted in this country. We hope the present effort will prove successful.

The *National Preacher*, for September, contains two sermons. One is by Rev. Mr. Nelson, of Leicester, Mass. entitled "the Happy Family," and founded on Matthew x, 13, "And if the house be worthy, let your peace come upon it." The other by Rev. Mr. Cannon, of Williamstown, Mass. "on the guilt and folly and preventives of being in debt," founded on Romans xiii, 8, "Owe no man any thing, but to love one another." These are both important subjects.

The Journal of Health.—We have received the first number of a semi-monthly periodical, of 16 pages, price $1.25 in advance, issued from the Philadelphian press. The work is designed for the public at large, rather than the technical scholar; but it acknowledges no good will towards empiricism. It is conducted by an association of physicians; and promises to be useful.

New Doctrines.—We have just received a pamphlet of no common character, the object of which is to expose the fallacy of the new doctrines which have been set afloat on the subject of *national religion*. The pamphlet shall receive further attention. In the mean time, we presume it will be extensively read.

Installation.—Installed, on the 30th of September, by the Presbytery of Oneida, Rev. Aaron Garrison, over the church and society of Mount Vernon. Sermon by Rev. D. C. Lansing, D. D. of Utica, from Jeremiah vi, 10. Charge to the pastor by Rev. J. Frost, of Whitesborough. Charge to the people by Rev. L. Hull, of Augusta. The house was full, and the exercises solemn and interesting. The music was appropriate and well performed.

To Correspondents.—Our file of communications on hand is unusually large at the present time, owing in part to the multiplicity of documents of a public nature, which could not without impropriety be postponed. Our obliging correspondents, however, may soon hope to hear from us more definitely. Meanwhile we would suggest, as a general rule, the propriety of articles being written with more care, both as respects style and penmanship. This would save us a deal of trouble.

We present two numbers of "William Penn." this week, that our readers may not be too far behind hand in the discussion. The writer, it will be recollected, publishes his numbers in a semi-weekly journal. He will probably make thorough work with every part of the subject.

Rev. Herman Norton, of Reading, Pa. has been constituted an honorary member of the American Board, by the contribution of $50, by ladies in the society where he is labouring.

Rev. Mr. Blanchard, well known in this vicinity, has become editor of the Cincinnati Pandect, which now takes the name of Cincinnati Christian Journal.

Rev. Baxter Dickinson, of Longmeadow, Mass. has received a call from the third presbyterian church in Newark, N. J.

Rev. J. S. Christmas has been "elected as pastor" by the New-York Bowery church.

The new meeting-house at the Seneca mission, near Buffalo, has recently been dedicated. Sermon by Rev. Mr. Harris, missionary.

For the Western Recorder.

UTICA BRANCH OF THE AMERICAN TRACT SOCIETY.

Receipts for August and September, 1829.

Fem. Aux. Soc. Rome.	Mrs. Hayden, t'r,	$15	29
.. .. ..	Westmorel'd, Miss Judson,	4	00
.. .. ..	Cazenovia, Mrs. Barrell,	4	00
Union	Paris, A. Hubbard,	4	00
Gen.'s	Rome, F. Wright,	4	52
Fem.	Russia, Mrs. Sears,	6	06
.. .. ..	Utica, Mrs. S. Clark,	13	14
.. .. ..	Pompey, Mrs. Stearns,	1	00
.. .. ..	Boonville, Mrs. Hubbard,	2	12
.. .. ..	Whitesboro, Miss S. Tracy,	3	18
Gen.'s	Mexico, Rev. Mr. Dixon,	1	00
.. .. ..	Florence, Rev. S. Sweezey,	73	
.. .. ..	Hamilton, Mr. W. Drown,	4	00
.. .. ..	Winfield, Mr. M. Keith,	3	12

DONATIONS.

From Fem. Aux. Society, Cazenovia,	$4	00
.. A Friend,		56
.. Mrs. Judd, Paris-Hill,	1	00
Gen.'s Aux. Soc. Winfield, M. Keith, t'r,	3	00

The funds of this Branch need replenishing. The series of Tracts has become extensive. A general supply on hand, of necessity draws heavily upon the resources of the Parent Society. This Depository, located as it is in a flourishing country, and affording so many advantages to the benevolent within its bounds, should not be suffered to want the means of securing its permanency. The Tracts necessary to comprise a complete assortment of the publications, require an amount on hand of more than $2000. This sum must be either supplied by the Parent Society, or by donations from those who experience the benefit of the Depository Branch Societies and large Auxiliaries, located at different commercial centres, are receiving continual aid from the fountain, some of them requiring much more assistance than others. It is reasonable, therefore, that those whose location gives the greatest advantages, should relieve as much as possible the pecuniary burden of the less favoured portions. Many of the eighty-five Auxiliaries connected with this Branch, obtain their Tracts in anticipation of collections, which is another source of embarrassment to the Parent Society, inasmuch as it deprives the Branch of the means of paying for Tracts, as they are ordered to supply vacancies in the series. Special donations are therefore indispensible to the system of tract operations; and we hope that this notice will be all that is required to call up the attention and efforts of our Auxiliaries, and the benevolent generally, to the cause.

E VERNON, *Agent.*
No. 145, Genesee St.

Received, for the Western Education Society, a bundle of clothing from the Female Tract Society of Canajoharie, by Rev. C. Wadsworth.

T. PARMELE, *Agent.*

POLITICAL.

FOREIGN.

By arrivals at New-York on Tuesday and Wednesday last, London and Paris papers to the 25th of August have been received.

Progress of the Russians.—The advices from the seat of war show that the Russians have overcome every natural obstacle which the country opposed to their progress, and were at the last dates within twenty leagues of the capital of Ottoman power. Constantinople, no doubt, ere this, is in the possession of the Russians, unless prevented by negotiation. The greatest consternation is said to have prevailed at that place, on the receipt of the intelligence of the near approach of the enemy. The populace had begun to show signs of discontent, and had set fire to the Greek suburb of Pera, which destroyed 1500 houses. The foreign consuls had taken the most active measures for their own security.

It appears that the great movement of Count Diebitsch was made so unexpectedly, that the Turks on the other side of the Balkan did not offer any resistance, but immediately fled; while a great part of the inhabitants, cultivators of the soil, being Christians, remained in the quiet pursuit of their employments, well satisfied under Russian protection.

The *Algemeine Zeitung*, of the 17th August, says—

"We have just learnt at this place, from a quarter that may be depended on, that official news was received, early in the morning of the 12th, by the Russian legation at Vienna, that Gen. Diebitsch, after being joined by the corps that landed at Sizeboli, had totally defeated and dispersed the Turkish army in a great battle near Kirki Kilissa, (twenty German miles from Constantinople.) The fate of the capital must be now decided. The next post from Vienna will bring us the particulars."

Similar intelligence is said to have been received at Munich, on the 15th August, from an authentic source. It is added, that notwithstanding this defeat, the Divan persists in its refusal to come to an arrangement.

Although no confirmation of the above report had been received, the Paris Constitutionel reasons upon it as an undoubted fact; and adds, "The next advices will probably be, of the more important fact of the occupation of Constantinople." "From that moment, (it continues) all is consummated; the Ottoman empire in Europe is at an end, and Russia will have completed her territorial system. An age of struggles and of constancy will be rewarded by this termination."

Under a Bucharest date, of August 4, it is said, that no resistance is expected at Adrianople, though the population amounts to 100,000. The inhabitants already begin to abandon the town, to take refuge in the interior; and the Turkish troops are every where flying at the approach of the Russians. Gen. Geismar has advanced from Ereava, with a body of 8000 men, on the route to Sophia. Agitation begins to prevail in Servia.

A Semlin article, of August 8, states, that letters from the capital import, that that city is in the greatest danger, and that the Sultan has resolved to remove his camp to Ramis-Tschiftlik. Many of the government officers have been discharged; among others, Esréd Effendi, who has figured a great deal in the negotiations carried on with the mediating powers. The Sultan issues orders in every direction to resist to the last extremity, and displaces the commanders who exhibit any irresolution.

In Asia, the successes of Gen. Paskewitsch prove still more important than they were before reported. It appears that his capture of Erzerum, (which is regarded as the capital of all Asiatic Turkey), has given him the power to protect the Armenian inhabitants of some extensive districts; and they, having been lately disgusted by some of the measures of the Turkish government, have received the Russians in the most favourable manner. It is added, that the importance of this conquest is great, because these people, on account of their enterprising spirit, have monopolised nearly the whole trade and navigation of the Black Sea.

London, Aug. 24.—The Turkey mail arrived this morning, bringing letters from Constantinople to the 27th, and from Smyrna to the 20th ult. One letter states that the Sultan, notwithstanding his unaltered resolution never to yield to any of the terms proposed by the Russians, had begun to experience some perplexity with regard to the course of his own motions, in the event of the enemy arriving triumphant at the gates of his capital. Little could be expected from his presence near the scene of operations, whereas it was of the highest importance that his person should be far from the reach of the Russians. The city of Broussa, on the Asiatic shore, about one hundred miles from Constantinople, across the Propontis, was therefore the place supposed to have been selected by the Sultan as a retreat in the first instance. Tranquility prevailed in the capital up to the departure of the mail, notwithstanding the uneasiness of the inhabitants. As yet, the Sultan had not removed his head-quarters from the valley of Bouyonderay.

The *Allgemeine Zeitung*, of the 16th August, contains the following letters from Constantinople:—

Constantinople, July 25.—The situation of the Porte becomes more critical every hour. The enemy makes immense progress on every side; and nothing but a miracle can save the Sultan, unless he listens to reason, and shows himself willing to make peace. The troops are losing their confidence, and a spirit of mutiny has shown itself in some corps. The second battalion of bombardiers has actually refused to march against the enemy, and its commander has been beheaded. A similar mutiny is said to have taken place at Widdin, whither the Pacha of Scutarf is marching, with 15,000 Albanians. The measures adopted are not calculated to inspire confidence, or avert the dangers that threaten the capital, any more than the orders that have been issued to fortify Adrianople and the provincial cities; for the Mussulmen are weary of the exertions that they have been making for so many years, and the many burdens which they have to bear. The Russian columns are said to be only six days march from Adrianople, and the haste with which all the troops coming from Asia are ordered to the second capital of the empire, shews the reality of the danger. Many considerable families have come hither from Adrianople. In Asia, too, affairs are in a bad condition. General Paskewitsch has gained a great battle near Erzerum.

A Russian squadron is cruising at the entrance of the Bosphorus, which, the day before yesterday, made a show of entering the channel. This caused the greatest alarm, especially as the Turkish men-of-war made no preparations to oppose them, but withdrew into the inner harbour. It seems that the wind was not quite favourable, and that the Russian Admiral waits for a more favourable moment to alarm the unfortunate inhabitants of Constantinople. What will be the fate of the Franks, if the Russian commanders should succeed in attacking the capital? Dispatches after dispatches are sent off to Asia, to hasten the march of the reserve to Europe. The Viceroy of Egypt is most earnestly desired to send to the Sultan the aid which he so much needs.

Constantinople, July 30.—It is said that the Russians, in their march on Adrianople, have been supported by the Bulgarians, who every where united with them.

The Divan was in session half of last night, discussing the question of sending commissioners to the Russian head-quarters, to negociate for peace. Several members were for the measure; but the majority were for continuing the war, because the empire could never be in a worse condition to make proposals for peace. It was resolved to do every thing to arrest the enemy, and instantly to send off all possible assistance to Adrianople. The position of things is extremely critical. The capital is on a volcano, the eruption of which may overthrow the empire. The partisans of the Janissaries already begin to lift up their heads, and not content with circulating evil reports, they have commenced action, frightening the inhabitants of Pera by incendiary movements. It was by them that 1500 houses were burned at Pera, and others attempted to be set on fire. Many individuals have been arrested. A division of the guard has received orders to occupy the capital, and day and night patrols are maintained in the streets. The castles of the Bosphorus keep up a frequent and useless cannonade on the Russian fleet, which is increasing outside the port, with a view probably of preventing the Turkish vessels from going out. May the catastrophe which menaces Constantinople not extend to Pera. Measures of precaution have been taken at the houses of all the ambassadors. Can they be sufficient in the hour of danger?

France.—The French papers are filled with violent attacks upon the new ministry, who are on all hands considered utterly incompetent to the duties of their station.

The Constitutionnel, speaking of the state of affairs in Turkey, says—"The taking of Constantinople will be only the signal of a greater political movement in Europe. England has declared that Turkey, as an independent power, was necessary as an equilibrium of Europe, and especially to the commercial interests of Great-Britain. Austria is alarmed at finding herself in contact with what the English call the giant of the north. It will then be necessary to drive this giant back towards the pole. This will be the task of the giant of the seas, united with Austria. But the combined forces of the two powers would not be sufficient to attain the result which is desired. The assistance of France would be necessary. It would be necessary for her to display her force, in order to calm the fears of Austria, and to insure to England, in case of war, the possession of Malta, the Ionian islands, and her commercial influence in the Levant. In truth, England and Austria, who did not suffer us to preserve our ancient limits, who pillaged our museums, and enriched themselves with the ransom we paid them, would come with good grace to ask us to draw for them the chestnuts from the fire. This we shall see. Is it to be supposed that Russia has not provided herself with allies? Is it to be supposed she will let go the prey she is about to seize? And in such circumstances, we have for ministers, Messrs. de Polignac, Bourmont, and le Bourdonnaye. Of what use, then, are the lessons of history?"

A new Report.—The John Bull, of August 23, has a story of a letter from Mexico, which represents, that the American minister, in that country, has offered, on behalf of the United States, to loan that government between 10 and £12,000,000, for a term of years, taking Texas and the peninsula of California as security; and in case the money is not refunded at the expiration of that period, "the possession of those rich and extensive countries is to vest in the United States." "The proposition of America," adds the John Bull, "must not be quietly listened to, or tamely permitted. While we are earnest in our endeavours to put a stop to the power of Russia, *we must not forget the necessity of checking the aggrandisement of America*; and we repeat, we can conceive no ground more strong for co-operating with Spain in the present struggle, than that of stopping the union of Northern and Southern America, which must be the inevitable result of the scheme now negociated by the cabinet of the United States."

English Harvest.—The weather continued unfavourable for the harvest in England; but this had not, at the latest dates, produced any effect on the market.

Latest from Europe.—By an arrival at New-York, on Friday evening last, London dates one day later have been received. The London papers of Tuesday evening, August 25th, contain the following paragraph:—

"A telegraphic despatch is said to have been received in Paris, announcing *THE ENTRANCE OF THE RUSSIANS INTO CONSTANTINOPLE.*"

A letter from Havre, dated the 26th of August, published in the Philadelphia National Gazette, announces the same fact.

The weather in England continued unfavourable for the harvest. This news has caused an advance of prices in New-York. Western wheat is again quoted at 9s; and western flour at $5.50 to $5.75.

DOMESTIC.

From New Orleans.—The ship Tennessee, from New-Orleans, arrived at New-York on Wednesday morning, bringing papers of that city to the 8th ult. "The yellow fever," says the New-Orleans Courier, "seems to extend its ravages in the country. Intelligence from Manchac and Plaquemines reports several deaths by that dreadful disease; and one of our respectable citizens lately arrived from the Bay of St. Louis, states that six privates and an officer of the United States troops stationed there had died. In town the sickness, far from diminishing, seems every day to increase in malignity; and at the mouth of Bayou St. Johns, where, if we mistake not, no case of yellow fever had ever been seen, several deaths had already occurred."

Michigan.—Governor Cass communicated has annual message to the legislative council of Michigan, at Detroit, on the 8th ult. He recommends no alteration in the existing system of laws, satisfied that they are such as meet the present exigencies of the territory, whose condition is as prosperous as that of perhaps any portion of the Union. The general improvement will soon render it expedient to introduce Michigan among the states of the Union. The Governor adverts to the establishment of the new territory of Huron, west of Lake-Michigan, as necessary from the circumstance of its being too remote from the peninsula of Michigan. The country on the St. Joseph has been offered for sale, and this has caused a great influx of population. The exact amount is not known, and a census is recommended, especially with a view to the question of seeking admission into the Union as a state.

Wreck.—The schr. Dauntless, Capt. Arquet, of Kettle Creek, U. C. was upset in a squall, off Erie, on the 20th ult. and immediately filled. There were twelve persons on board, who were saved by the humane and spirited exertions of Capt. Wight and crew, of the steam-boat Wm. Penn. Capt. W. was so near at the moment as to witness the accident; but for which fortunate circumstance the people must all have been lost, as there was a high sea, and the wreck disappeared before the boat which took them up had reached the Penn. The Dauntless was owned by Messrs. Warren and Hamilton, of Kettle-Creek, was a light vessel, only forty tons burden, and had no cargo save 19 barrels of potash. The captain, passengers and crew lost all their clothes and other effects, including several hundred dollars in specie.—*Buffalo Jour.*

Detection.—The fellow who broke open the trunk of Lott Clark, Esq. at the Syracuse-House, on Tuesday of last week, and stole therefrom $1800, has been detected, and the money recovered with the exception of $11. The robber is a black boy, who was employed about the house. Suspicion rested upon him from the fact of his having purchased a day or two after the robbery, some articles of jewelry at one of the shops in this village, which he paid for in bills on the Albany bank. His trunk was searched, and $1300 found. He refused to disclose where the remainder was, till after the application of some pretty severe measures, when he led the way to the wood house, and produced it. He is now in jail. Much credit is due to Mr. Comstock, the keeper of the Syracuse-House, as well as to others, for their prompt and assiduous exertions to detect the thief, and to recover the money. The trunk was broken open while Mr. Clark was at tea, in the short space of ten or fifteen minutes.—*Syracuse Reg. & Gaz.*

Another.—John Wade, who absconded some days ago from Boston, with $5100, which he received from the Suffolk bank, under pretence of being agent for the Citizens' line of stages to Providence, has been arrested, and the money, with the exception of a small sum, recovered.

Bank Robbery.—The Louisville (Ky.) Advertiser, of the 19th ult. says—"The branch bank of the commonwealth at this place, was entered by some villain on Thursday night last, and robbed of about $1500. A reward of $500 is offered for the detection of the thief."

Gen. Scott.—The Nashville Republican, in reference to the late decision of the President on the subject of brevet rank, remarks—"The decision is against the position assumed by General Scott, and *though the country will of course be deprived of the services of that officer*, his friends will by compelled to acquiesce in the justice and necessity of the *decision*." The same paper adds, that no other alternative is *now* left him, but to resign.

Casualty.—On *Sunday* last, two men started in a sail-boat, for a pleasure excursion on the lake. When about two miles from the village, being somewhat intoxicated, as we understand, they by some means upset the boat; and one of them, Mr. *Pell Ward*, of about 28 years of age, attempted to swim to the shore. He swam about half way; then returned to the boat and immediately sunk. The other hung to the boat, until rescued by some persons in another boat. *Skaneateles Tel.*

The late Gouverneur Morris.—We are pleased to learn, that the Morris papers are to be put into the hands of a biographer for publication. There are amongst them many valuable documents which throw a great deal of light upon the history of the American and French revolutions. We have read a number of the letters of Gen. Washington to Gouverneur Morris, which have never been published. They are fraught with interest.—*N. Y. Courier.*

The editor of the Canadian Freeman, who had been confined in prison ten months and twelve days, for a libel on the attorney-general of Upper-Canada, was liberated on the 10th ult. by a special order from the king. The release was free and unconditional. Mr. Powell, the late chief justice, brought the dispatch to Sir John Colborne. The editor says he has come out "a richer man, in better health, and twenty-eight pounds heavier than when he went in."

Addison Gardner, Esq. is appointed by the Governor and Senate, judge of the 8th circuit, in the place of Judge Birdsall, resigned.

William B. Rochester, Esq. is appointed president of the United States branch bank, to be established at Buffalo.

A. St. John, Esq. cashier of the Central bank at Cherry-Valley, is appointed cashier of the bank of Ithaca.

MARRIED,

In Madison, on the 15th ult. by Rev. Mr. Spalding, Col. *Julius I. Spencer*, to Miss *Julia Berry*, both of Madison.

In Mexico, on the 17th ult. Mr. *William Smith*, of Augusta, to Miss *Rachel Powers*, of Mexico.

DEATHS.

In this village, on the 30th ult. Mr. *Stephen Herrick*, aged 45. Mrs. *Quinley*, wife of Mr. Edward Quinley, aged 19. On the 1st inst. Mr. *Joseph Simons*, aged 69.

In Seneca, Ontario co. on the 22d ult. Dea. *Levi Judd*, aged 63; a native of South-Hadley, Mass. from whence he removed about two years ago.

In Saratoga, on the 23d ult. Mr. *Stephen Scofield*, aged 73. Mr. S. was a native of Connecticut, served as a soldier in the revolutionary war, and was one of the veteran band, who, with Gen. Washington, crossed the Delaware on the eve of the 25th of December, 1776, surprised and captured the Hessians at Princeton.

In Glenville, Schenectady co. on the 22d ult. Mr. *Andrew Race*, aged 81. Mr. R. was a soldier through all the revolutionary war.

In Limington, Maine, on the 14th ult. Mr. *Lazarus Rowe*, aged 104 years! Mr. R. was a native of Greenland, New-Hampshire, and was one of the first settlers of Baldwin, in Maine, where he lived till within about two years since. His wife, Molly Rowe, who died last spring, was born the same year with her husband, viz. in 1725. They were married at the age of eighteen, and consequently lived together eighty-six years! It is presumed that the United States do not contain another man and wife, who have lived so long in the conjugal state. They reared a numerous family, and saw their descendants of the fifth generation! Their youngest son is now a pensioner of the revolutionary army! In early life, the old man was a soldier in the French and Indian wars; he was at the taking of Louisburg in 1745. Afterwards he belonged to Capt. Rutgers' company of rangers, in New-Hampshire, and was often in Indian battles, was taken captive, and was once on the point of being burned to death by the savages, when he escaped by an almost super-human effort. He was in the bloody engagement near Lake-George, Sept. 6, 1755, when the French commander, Baron Dieskau, was killed. He was also under Col. Munroe, at the capitulation of Fort-William Henry, in 1757. He retained to his last day, a vivid recollection of the terrific scenes of that siege and capitulation, and of the massacre that followed. The writer of this not long since heard Mr. Rowe relate the events of that war, with great minuteness of detail. Mr. R. was of small stature; but possessed of great muscular powers; his energy and agility were very remarkable.

At or near Tallahasse, in Florida, the Rev. *H. N. Gray*, an episcopal missionary, who lately entered that field. The Philadelphia Recorder remarks, "To an infant missionary society, which has scarcely half a score of missionaries, the loss of two such valuable men as Gray and Judd, within a single week, is a heavy calamity."

NEW BOOKS.

HASTINGS & TRACY, No. 40, Genesee street, have just received the following valuable works:—Occasional Sermons, by the late Dr. Dwight: Pitkin's political and civil History of the United States: Lessons on Greek Parsing, or Outlines of the Greek Grammar, by Prof. Goodrich: Wilbur's Astronomy: Secondary Lessons, or the improved Reader: Village Plans, a suitable book for Sabbath school libraries:—Sear's Spelling-Book: Cummings' Do. *Oct.* 6, 1829.

NOTICE EXTRA.

THE Subscribers offer for sale at their shop, No. 121, Genesee street, a few doors south of Welles' Canal Coffee-House, Utica, the most splendid assortment of CABINET FURNITURE, ever offered in this market, and equal to any made in New-York. Also, the very first rate MAHOGANY CHAIRS, of the newest fashions. They pledge themselves that their prices will be lower than the articles can be bought in the city of New-York, of the same quality.

TILLMAN & BENJAMIN.
Sept. 29, 1829. 39w6

JUST RECEIVED,

By Wm. Williams, at No. 60, Genesee street,—THE Antimasonic Almanack, for 1830, by the thousand, or less quantity: Morgan's Illustrations of Masonry: Reply to the Genesee Consociation: Narrative of the Facts and Circumstances relating to the Kidnapping and presumed murder of Wm. Morgan: A Revelation of Freemasonry; by a convention of seceding Masons, held at LeRoy, on the 4th and 5th of July, 1828. *Utica, Sept.* 21, 1829. 38w3

PARIS-HILL SCHOOL.

THE Rev. William R. Weeks, having engaged a larger and more convenient House for the accommodation of his School, will open it for the winter, on the first Monday in October. He will teach the Latin, Greek and Hebrew languages, and any of the branches usually taught in Academies, with several improvements in the *manner*, adapted to furnish exercise for all the faculties of the mind, as well as the memory.

Board and rooms can be had in the neighborhood of the school, on reasonable terms.

Paris, Sept. 21, 1829. 38w3

ETNA INSURANCE COMPANY,

Of HARTFORD, Connecticut,

OFFER to insure Dwelling-Houses, Stores, Mills, Manufactories, Distilleries, Barns, Goods, and every other species of insurable personal property, against

Loss or Damage by Fire,

at as low rates of premium as any similar institution in good standing.

The Ætna Insurance Company was incorporated in 1819; and the reputation it has acquired for promptness and liberality in the adjustment and payment of losses, requires no additional pledge to entitle it to a liberal share of public patronage.

Persons wishing to insure can apply to Mr. James Van Rensselaer, of Utica, who is appointed agent for the county of Oneida and vicinity, with full power to receive proposals and issue policies, without the delay necessarily attendant on an application to this office. *Hartford*, 1829. 37

WHITESBORO' ACADEMY.

THE Trustees of the Whitesboro' Academy give notice, that the Female Branch of the Academy was opened in said village, on the 20th of August ult. under the instruction of Mrs. Ann Nicholas, of Albany.

The Trustees are happy to say, that Mrs. Nicholas possesses all the talents and accomplishments necessary for an instructress, and as such they recommend her to the public.

The Male Branch of the Academy will be opened at the same place, on the 10th of September inst. under the instruction of Mr. Harvey Blodgett, late of Amherst College, who comes highly recommended as a man of talents and experience in instructing.

The terms of tuition in the male department, the usual charges in country academies. The female as follows:—

English Branches.

Orthography, Reading, Writing, Arithmetic, Plain Sewing, and Geography, per quarter, $3.

Geography, English Grammar, Arithmetic, Writing, and History, $3.

Geography, Grammar, Rhetoric, Arithmetic, History, Jamieson's Grammar of Logic, and Elocution, $6.

Geography, Grammar, Rhetoric, Arithmetic, History, Porter's Analysis of Elocution, Alexander's Evidence of Christianity, Paley's Moral Philosophy, Kaime's Elements of Chemistry, Brown's Philosophy of the Mind, Critical Reading of Milton's Poetical Works, Conversations on Natural Philosophy, and on Political Economy, $6.

Music, including the use of the Piano, $10.

French, $5.

Writing taught by Mrs. Nicholas, on the Carstarian system.

ELIZUR MOSELEY,
Wm. G. TRACY,
LEWIS BERRY,
HENRY R. STORRS,
S. NEWTON DEXTER,
THEODORE SILL,
SETH S. PECK,
AMOS CAMP,
ELON GALUSHA,
BENJAMIN S. WALCOTT,
JOHN FROST.

Whitesboro', Sept. 1, 1829. 35

ALE, PORTER, & BROWN-STOUT.

THE Subscriber makes and keeps constantly for sale, Ale, Porter, and Brown-Stout, of the first quality, in kegs and bottles, corner of Second & Bleecker streets, on the east side of Chancellor Square.

Also, a constant supply of Fresh YEAST.

FREDERICK MARR.
Utica, August 18, 1829. 33m3

WANTED,

A FEW additional BOARDERS. A number of young men can have a pleasant seat at table, and the Subscriber's undivided attention; or no charges. Neat and fashionably furnished apartments kept in reserve for transient persons. E. WOODWORTH.
Utica, August, 1829. 31

CHRISTIAN ALMANACK, FOR 1830.

THIS valuable Publication is now ready for delivery, at the Depository of the American Branch Tract Society, No. 145, Genesee street, next door above the Great Western Museum. Auxiliary Societies and individuals, who design to supply themselves, are reminded that the work is prepared thus early, to give ample time before the opening of the new year, to have it circulated extensively. All orders addressed to Edward Vernon, Agent, No. 145, Genesee street, Utica, will be promptly executed. Terms—*Cash*—To Auxiliary Societies, or to individuals to sell again, $3.50 per hundred. *August* 13, 1829. 33

POETRY AND MUSIC.

From the London Evangelical Magazine.

HYMN TO THE SPIRIT,

Sung on the late Day appointed for solemn Prayer, in the Eastern District of London.

Spirit Divine! attend our prayer,
And make this house thy home:
Descend with all thy gracious powers:
O, come, Great Spirit, come!

Come as the light; to us reveal
Our sinfulness and woe;
And lead us in those paths of life,
Where all the righteous go.

Come as the fire; and purge our hearts,
Like sacrificial flame;
Let our whole soul an offering be
To our Redeemer's name!

Come as the dew; and sweetly bless
This consecrated hour:
May barrenness rejoice to own
Thy fertilising power!

Come as the dove; and spread thy wings
The wings of peace and love;
And let thy church on earth become
Blest as the church above!

Come as the wind, "with rushing sound,"
And pentecostal grace;
That all of woman born may see
The glory of thy face!

Spirit Divine! attend our prayer,
Make a lost world thy home;
Descend, with all thy gracious powers,
O, come, Great Spirit, come!

Singing-Schools Blessed.—Those through the land, who have the interests of Zion most at heart, are in general the farthest removed from musical cultivation; and the reason assigned is, that *singing schools are always unfavourable to the progress of vital piety.*

The position here taken is *not true.* It is only the neglect, the abuse, the mismanagement of singing schools, which leads to the lamented evil. Were sabbath schools or bible classes, in the same manner, to be given up to the exclusive management of men of a worldly spirit, and made the scenes of amusement, or of *mere elementary* instruction, we should see in them the same result. The same, too, may be said of any school, which, aiming *ostensibly* at *religious* improvement, is not made the seat of religious influence.

Examples are not wanting, however, which show that singing schools, when rightly conducted, are attended with a happy influence.

A certain well known teacher testifies, that for a long period revivals followed him, wherever he went; and this, before he had even dared to acknowledge his hope in Christ. He was then in great darkness about spiritual things; and though solemn in his deportment, he had not the courage even to pray in his school, nor to speak in a *very decided* manner as to the momentous claims of religion. Feeling unworthy and diffident, he would call occasionally upon others, especially upon clergymen, who were often present; and at such times he would always notice that the pupils manifested a tenderness of interest. Managing in this way, from conscientious views of duty, yet hardly aware at that period of his own personal interest in a subject which so much agitated him, and made him tremble under his resposibilities; he would observe almost uniformly, towards the close of his term of engagement, the kindling tokens of a revival, which in most instances proved a happy work of divine grace. The circumstance was, at *first*, in his view, inexplicable. Then he thought that probably the Lord only delayed the glorious work on *his* account; he and his school having stood in the way of the blessing. However this may have been, the frequent repetition of the occurrence, attended with similar appearances, and crowned with similar results, shows at least that *well conducted* singing schools—schools in which the church, the minister and the teacher take a truly pious interest, are not incompatible with the promotion of revivals.

Several individual instances of a similar character have been recorded since the commencement of our editorial labours; and one has very recently come before us, where religious influence, carried into the school through a pious teacher, aided by the clergyman and the church, was, to all human appearance, the means in part of promoting an extensive work of grace in the school, in the neighborhood, and throughout the town.

Such indications of Providence, certainly, ought not to be disregarded. They should be noticed among the signs of the times, and should serve both for instruction and admonition. If schools, when rightly conducted, are a blessing; then, of course, when they are badly conducted, we must expect the "blessing to be turned into a curse." This is according to the fixed analogy of every thing of a religious nature; and it is truly wonderful that the church should be so slow in discovering it.

The following notice appears in one of the Boston papers:—

"*Handel & Haydn Society.*—The following gentlemen were elected officers of this institution, on Monday evening, last week:—Lowell Mason, *President:* Samuel Richardson, *Vice-President:* Joseph Lewis, *Secretary:* William Coffin, *Treasurer:* Samuel Sharp, Matthew S. Parker, T. S. Withington, Samuel H. Jenks, Bela Hunting, James Clark, John H. Pray, Jubal Howe, and G. W. Edmonds, *Trustees.*"

With the worthy President of this Society we are well acquainted. His general views of musical reform are entirely consonant with our own. Whether the society in which he presides is destined to carry forward the good work, is, however, another question. There is much in the best high schools of musical cultivation in this country, which is radically wrong; nor can the evils be readily removed.

MISCELLANEOUS.

RHETORICAL PROFANITY.

The following specimens are quoted, in the last *Spirit of the Pilgrims*, from the sermons of some eminent pulpit orators, which, in their mistaken views of eloquence, have brought their own piety into question:—

Massillon.—"*Great God!* how little does mankind consult reason in the point of eternal salvation!" "If thus it is, who, *O my God!* will be entitled to salvation?"—"*Great God!* what portion can remain to me for pleasures and indolence, in a life so short and criminal as mine!" "*My God!* how many characters have in solitude complained that their days passed too rapidly away!" "*Great God!* what light! what peace! what delicious transports!" "What a consolation, *Great God!* is that of hatred!" "Thus, *O my God!* foolish and puerile men feel not the loss of their heavenly inheritance." "*My God!* in this manner doth the unfortunate soul deceive himself." "*My God!* and shall the sinner, already so odious through his own crimes, be spared, when he becomes a snare to his brethren?" It would seem, *O God!* that the world doth furnish us with sufficient opportunities for our ruin." "*O God!* can the ear of man listen to such blasphemies without horror?" "*Good God!* that the church should be reduced, through the lukewarmness of Christians, to oblige them by law to participate in thy body and blood!"

Next comes Dr. South, whose wit was often stronger than his discretion. "But, *O blessed God!* to what a height our prosperous, audacious impiety arises! Was it not enough that men once crucified Christ; but that there should be a generation of men who should also crucify christianity itself?" "*Good God!* can all history show us any church or state since the creation, that has been able to settle or support itself by such methods?" "If no more than matter of consent were here intended, where thon (*in God's name*) would be the mystery?" "But why, (*for God's sake*), must the Socinians' reasoning abilities, all of a sudden, fail them?" "And how, *for God's sake*, should it be otherwise?" "If now we should chance to find a father corrupting his son, (*probably meaning Chesterfield*)—as *God knows*, such monsters have been seen within the four seas—we must charge this barely upon an high predominance of vice," &c. "The soul, *God knows*, is but seldom on the watch; its spiritual armour is but seldom buckled on." "The poor man, *God knows*, being no way guilty of any design of wit."

The following are some of the rhetorical flights of the Rev. Edward Irving, now of London:—"*In the holy name of Christ, and the three times holy name of God*, have they declared ought to men, which should not work upon men the desire and the power of holiness?" "*O heavens!* how the soul of man is restless and unbound; how it lusteth after greatness!" "*O my God!* what a blindness hast thou given us up to, that we should say the times are meek, and gentle, and charitable!"

DOCTRINES.

We have had our fears excited by the sound of *false calvinism*, and *hyper calvinism*, until we have run to the very verge of arminianism, and are just ready to fall over, into the darkness of perfect *legalism.* We have deprecated so harshly the dronish theories of *Solfidians*, and have exerted our energies with so much effect, to regain the ratio of truth, by bending the system into the opposite direction, that we are now in some danger of the popish error of seeking justification by works. The temper of our institutions in the present day, is most practical, and this we cannot regret; but in the hurry of practice, we may forget the respect due to principle; in the ardour of anticipation we may overlook dependence and humility; in these expansive charities which look out for the salvation of all men, we may fail to bestow a becoming consideration upon that mercy which insures the salvation of *some.*—*Col. Star.*

REPROOF TO PRAYERLESS FATHERS.

How many parents are there, who never bow around the family altar or teach their children the duty of prayer! Little do they reflect upon the import of these words, "Pour out thy fury upon the families of the earth that call not on thy name."

A young lad, who had received no religious instruction from his parents, being taken ill, and informed that he had but a short time to live, cried out, "Father, I can't die, you must not let me die. O, that I had prayed! Father, why have you never prayed for me?" He soon sunk in the arms of death. If that parent have any feeling, how bitter must be his reflections upon his past neglect of duty. Let every prayerless father take warning from his example.—*Philad.*

CHURCH ESTABLISHMENTS.

The position of a teacher of theology under an old wealthy church, if he has any capacity for original thinking, always excites our risibility. He is to "search the scriptures;" but in the search he must take special care, as he values his emoluments, not to discover one single idea which does not exactly square with the notions established as canons of faith by persons comparatively unenlightened, some centuries ago! A professor of gymnastics, teaching his pupils with his legs and arms tied, is a perfect image of such an instructor!—*Scotsman.*

"CUT A SLICE OFF THE LOAF!"

At a meeting of the London Missionary Society, June 9, T. Wilson, Esq. related the following story of this truly benevolent man:—

"I remember hearing the late Mr. Andrew Fuller, of Kettering, whose heart was warmly engaged in the missionary cause, make the following remarks while preaching from a text in Ecclesiastes—"Cast thy bread upon the waters; for thou shalt find it after many days." That passage (said Mr. Fuller) does not mean giving crumbs, which is too much the general practice, but it means to give a part of our own substance; to take a knife and cut a slice off the loaf, and not merely give the crumbs."

THE CANDID CULPRIT.

The Duke of Orsuna, viceroy of Naples, passing through Barcelona, went on board the Cape-Galley, and passing through the crew of slaves, he asked several what their offences were? Every one excused himself upon various pretences. One said he was sent in out of malice; another by bribery of the judge; but all of them unjustly. The Duke came up, at last, to a sturdy little black man, whom he questioned as to what he was there for. "My Lord," said he, "I cannot deny but I am justly put here, for I wanted money, and so took a purse near Tarragona to keep me from starving." The Duke, on hearing this, gave him two or three blows on the shoulder with his stick, saying, "You rogue, what are you doing among so many honest, innocent men? Get you out of their company." The poor fellow was then set at liberty, while the rest were left to tug at the oar.

There is no sweeter way to heaven, than through free grace and hard trials together; and where grace is, hard trials are seldom wanting.

LITERARY AND SCIENTIFIC.

CROMWELL, THE PROTECTOR.

Probably the memory of no man who ever wielded the sceptre of England, has been more abused than that of Cromwell. Hume, whose authority as a historian had for a time been venerated by the literary world, is no longer to be believed or trusted, where he comes in contact with the puritan interest; and though he insists upon it, that Cromwell was at once a mad fanatic and a base hypocrite, it is now known that the charge is false. The incidents of his private as well as public history, all go to show that he was in truth not only a sincere friend of liberty, but a man of active, energetic, and sincere piety. Probably there have not been known, in modern times, many potentates, who would spend hours together in secret meditation and prayer, reading their bibles, and prostrating themselves with their faces to the earth in daily supplication, where no eye but the eye of God could see them. But thus did Cromwell. And he did more than this. His religion was carried out into the field of social intercourse and of public life. He was doubtless raised up in Providence to be the champion of freedom, against the ravages of tyranny and persecution: to his exertions, more than to those of any other individual, the world now owe the prevalence of a liberal and enlightened administration of civil and ecclesiastical power.

A writer in the last Christian Spectator has taken up this subject, and we think done justice to the memory of this great reformer. The Protector had faults, but they were the faults of the age in which he lived. His virtues have seldom been equalled.

HINTS TO PRACTICAL ANATOMISTS.

A dead child was brought to the dissecting room of the London Medical Society, and had already been some time in the amphitheatre, when the anatomist set about dissecting it. But at the moment of operating, he fortunately thought of inflating the lungs for a few moments. At the end of two or three minutes heat returned, the circulation began to be established, the heart beat, and presently the child revived, and was sent back to its parents. A similar event happened to an anatomist of Lyons, who communicated it to the French Academy. In reporting these cases to the French Academy of Sciences, M. Julia de Fontanelle remarked, how conclusive they were in favour of the advantage that might be derived from insufflation, particularly in newborn children, provided always the air be introduced into the lungs with precaution.

SOMETHING CURIOUS.

Any thing like the following, twenty years ago, would have led the good people of many places like this, to believe that some supernatural agent had been at his diversions, to "astonish the natives" with feats of diabolical skill. Mr. Camfield, a respectable smith of this village, informs us, that some time last week, he had constructed a peculiar fire on his forge, of a bituminous coal, to take what he technically terms a welding heat. The fire was covered in such a manner as to allow little or no heat to escape, and nothing but the smoke, or a small blue flame, appeared above the roof of coal. After blowing for some time, he had occasion to stop his bellows for a few seconds, and when the boy who tended the bellows was directed to blow again, he accidentally made a reverse motion with the pole, the consequence of which was an explosion of his bellows, with a report resembling that of gunpowder. The clapper of his bellows was split, and the leather torn from the wood to a considerable extent. The fact is, the short respite given to his bellows, had converted it into a gasometer, and the contrary motion of the bellows pole had drawn fire from the forge. Had the bellows been fully charged, serious consequences might have been the result. Mr. Camfield may be grateful that he lives in an enlightened age, as another century might have subjected him to the charge and ordeal of a wizard.—*Catskill Recorder.*

Magnetic Pole.—It is stated in Brewster's Journal, that letters have been received from Professor Hansteen and his companions, to the 18th of February. They arrived at Irkutsk on the 7th of that month; afterwards visited Kiachta, and passed into China.—"Their observations have proved perfectly satisfactory, and *the position of the magnetic pole is ascertained.* Centuries may elapse before Siberia will be again so thoroughly observed."

NEW-YORK PRICES CURRENT.

CORRECTED FROM THE NEW-YORK PAPERS.

Ashes,		*Leather,*	
Pot, ton	$125 00a127	Sole, oak tanned, lb	19a22
Pearl	127 00a	—— hemlock,	18a23
Candles,		Dressed up. side,	1 75a2 62
Mould	11 1-2a12	Undressed do	1 50a2 25
Dipped	10a10 1-2	*Molasses,*	
Clover-Seed,		New-Orleans, gal	28a29
Per lb	6 1-4a7	*Oil,*	
Coffee,		Whale, gal	28a30
Havana	11a13	Sperm, summer st'd	64a65
Java	14a15	—— winter do	70a
Cotton,		Linseed, Amer	62a
Upland	8a10	*Provisions,*	
Louisiana	10a12	Beef, mess, bbl	9 62a10 00
Alabama	9a11	—— prime	7 50a8 00
Feathers,		Pork, mess	13 00a13 25
Live American, lb	35a36	—— prime	7 50a8 00
Fish,		Hams, north, lb	9a10
Dry cod, cwt	$2 12a2 37	Butter, NY dairy	12a16
Scale	1 50a1 62	Hog's Lard	5a6
Pickled, bbl	3 50a3 75	Cheese, Amer	6a7
Mackarel, No 1, 6	25a5 87	*Rice,*	
Shad, Con. mess	8 50a 9	Prime, 100lbs	2 50a3 00
Herring	3 50a3 62	*Salt,*	
Flax,		Turks-Island, bush	47a48
American	7a7 3-4	Liverpool ground	45a46
Flour & Meal,		*Sugar,*	
N. Y. super. bbl	5 12a5 37	Havana, white, lb	12a14
Western (canal)	5 18a5 50	—— brown	9a10
Rye flour	4 00a4 25	New-Orleans	7a8
Indian meal	2 25a2 37	Loaf	17a19
Grain,		Lump	15a16
Wheat, northern	1 00a	*Tallow,*	
—— western	1 04a1 06	American, lb	6 1-2a7
Rye	65a70	*Teas,*	
Corn, north yellow	58a60	Bohea, lb	30a32
Oats	35a37	Souchong	50a75
Barley	51a55	Hyson-skin	45a75
Beans, 7 bush's	7 50a8 00	Young-Hyson	82a1 12
Hides,		Hyson	85a1 15
LaPlata, lb	14a15	Gunpowder	1 10a1 30
S. A. horse, p'ce	1 75a1 87	Imperial	1 10a1 30
Hops,		*Tobacco,*	
First sort, lb	9a	Richmond, lb	4 1-2a6
Lumber,		Cuba	14a25
B'rds, pine, M	15 00a16 00	*Wines,*	
Plank, pine,	30 00a35 00	Madeira, gal	1 25a2 25
Scantling,	15 00a16 00	Port	75a1 75
Do oak,	20 00a25 00	Teneriffe, L P	82a1 25
Shingles, b'dle	2 50a3 50	*Wool,*	
Oak timb. sq ft	20a25	Merino, Amer fl. lb	32a36
Hoops, per M	25 00a	—— pulled	32a35
Staves, pipe	38 00a40 00	Common	18a25
—— hhd	27 00a30 00	Spinning	18a33
—— bbl	21 00a22 00	Amer Hatters	20a28

BANK NOTE TABLE.

CORRECTED FROM THE NEW-YORK PAPERS.

New-York.		Newark Insur. Comp.	par
City Banks, - -	par	Trenton Banking Co.	do
Except Franklin	broken	Rahway Farm. & Mech.	do
Long-Island Bank -	par	Salem S. M. & B. Co.	1 1-2
Dutchess County -	par	Monmouth - -	broken
Lansingburgh - -	par	Franklin - -	do
Bank of Albany* -	1-2	Hoboken - -	do
Albany State Bank*	do	Paterson - -	do
Do. Mech. & Farm.	do	Protection & Lomb'd	do
Do. Commercial	do	Jersey City -	do
Newburgh* - -	do	State, Trenton -	do
Columbia, Hudson	stopped	All others - -	1-2
Middle District -	do	*Pennsylvania.*	
Orange County -	1-2	Philadelphia Banks	par
Catskill - - -	do	Chester County -	1-2
Troy - - -	do	Delaware County -	do
Farmers', Troy* -	do	Reading - -	3-4
Mohawk - - -	do	York - - -	1
Geneva - - -	3-4	Pittsburgh - -	do
Utica - - -	do	Gettysburgh - -	do
Utica Branch - -	do	Chambersburgh -	do
Auburn - - -	do	Carlisle - -	do
Ontario - - -	do	Lancaster - -	do
Central - - -	do	Greensburgh - -	5
Chenango - - -	do	Brownville - -	do
Rochester - - -	do	Silver-Lake -	25
Newburgh Bran. Ithaca	do	All others uncert. or	broken
Jefferson County -	do	*Maryland.*	
Wash. & Warren,	1 1-2	Baltimore banks	1-2
Niagara -	broken	Somerset & Wor.	broken
Plattsburgh - -	do	Snowhill - -	do
Greene county -	do	Princess Ann -	do
J. Barker's Exchange	do	Cumberland -	do
Maine.		All others	1 1-2 a 2
Bath - - -	10	*Dist. Columbia.*	
Waterville - -	do	Bank of Columbia	25
Castine - -	broken	Alexandria Mer.	broken
Wiscasset - -	do	Franklin - -	do
Kennebec - -	do	All others	1 a 1 1-2
Passamaquoddy -	do	*Virginia.*	
Hallowell & Augusta	do	All the Banks	5
All others - -	3-4	*North-Carolina.*	
New-Hampshire.		All the Banks	5
Cheshire Bank -	3-4	*South-Carolina.*	
Exeter - -	10	Charleston Banks	3
All others - -	3-4	*Georgia.*	
Vermont.		All the Banks	5
Banks of this state	1-2	*Ohio.*	
Massachusetts.		Chilicothe - -	5
Berkshire bank	broken	Marietta - -	do
Essex, Salem -	do	Steubenville -	do
Farmers', Belchertown	do	Farmers & Mec. -	do
All others - -	1-2	Lancaster - -	do
Connecticut.		St. Clairsville -	do
Norwich Bank -	par	Mount-Pleasant -	do
Eagle, New-Haven	broken	Western Reserve -	do
Derby - - -	do	Columbus - -	do
Thames - - -	5-8	All others uncert. or	broken
All others - -	1-2	*Miscellaneous.*	
Rhode-Island.		New-Orleans Banks	5
Pawtucket	stopped	Michigan - -	2
All others	1-2	Detroit - -	broken
New-Jersey.		Upper-Canada, York	5
State, Newark -	par	Kingston - -	broken
Do. Elizabethtown	do	Quebec - -	5
Do. New-Brunswick	do	Montreal - -	5

* Bills of these Banks, $20 and upwards, par.

FARMERS' HOTEL.

D. M. BRAMAN informs his Friends and the Public generally, that he has removed to the new and elegant stand, on the corner of Washington and LaFayette streets, a few rods west of his *old* stand on Genesee street, where he keeps a PUBLIC HOTEL, for the accommodation of Farmers, Travellers, Citizens, and all who may favour him with a call. He tenders his acknowledgments to a liberal public for past favours, and solicits the continuance of their patronage at his new location, which is fitted up in the best possible manner for the accommodation of customers. The House is 60 by 45 feet, three stories high, agreeably and appropriately divided into rooms, and elegantly furnished. The Barns, Sheds, &c. are new, easy of access, and every way convenient. Suffice it to say, his establishment is inferior to none. ☞ BOARD by the day, week, or month.
Utica, August 18, 1829. 33

M. BAGG'S TAVERN.

THE Subscriber respectfully informs the Public, that his old Stand, at the corner of Genesee and Mair streets, having been thoroughly repaired, is now completely fitted up for the accommodation of travellers and boarders. M. Bagg, in connexion with Mr. Alfred Churchill, begs leave to assure such Ladies and Gentlemen as may favour them with their custom, that every exertion shall be made to render their residence pleasant and comfortable; and they hope to merit the patronage this establishment has heretofore enjoyed from a generous public. MOSES BAGG.
Utica, Dec. 16, 1828. 51

ONEIDA HOUSE.

THE Subscriber has taken the new Tavern Establishment, recently fitted up by William Clarke, Esq. adjoining his Lottery and Exchange Office, and opposite the Ontario Branch Bank, in Genesee street. It is in excellent condition for the accommodation of company. The House is commodious, its situation central, and having been well furnished, it is presumed that it affords to the citizen or traveller as pleasant a stopping place as can be found. SMITH COPELAND.
Utica, July 6, 1829. 27

ODONTICA,

A SPECIFIC FOR THE TOOTH-ACHE.

THIS article is offered to the public, in the full belief that it will be found superior to any thing of the kind ever before used. It will in most cases relieve the pain in a very short time, and has been known in numerous instances, to entirely remove that most excruciating disease, the nervous tooth-ache. It will also remove tartar from the teeth, fasten those that have become loosened, and promote a healthy state of the teeth and gums. It is extracted from a vegetable substance; is warranted to contain no injurious ingredients; and the venders of the article are authorised to sell it at a low price.

Sold wholesale and retail, by WARNER & HARVEY, agents for Utica. *March* 10, 1829. 10

MARSHALL'S AMBROSION.

PRICE $2.50 PER BOTTLE.

THE Proprietor has found it necessary to adopt the above term for his medicine, (now much improved by experience), which he formerly called Panacea, from the spurious compounds offered the public under the latter name. The virtues of this Medicine are so fully acknowledged, and its reputation so firmly established, that the Proprietor deems it almost superfluous to recommend it as a sovereign remedy to all those afflicted with the complaints below stated, who have not been nor can be cured by ordinary medical practice. This composition is vegetable, perfectly innocent, and an excellent *purifier* of the *blood.* From two to six bottles, generally, effect cures of the most obstinate cases.

Diseases.—Scrofula; King's Evil, ulcerated Sore Throat; Ulcers of every description, particularly Fever Sores, however old and inveterate; Mercurial Affections; Chronic Rheumatism; General Debility; Derangement of the Stomach, attended with puking; White Swellings; Diseases of the Bones and Skin, as Scurvy. Salt Rheum, Shingles, Tetters, Blotches of the Face, &c.

The following recommendation, from a highly respectable physician of this village, and certificates of cures, will, it is presumed, convince the most sceptical of the intrinsic value of this medicine:—

Utica, *August,* 1829.

I have repeatedly used the Ambrosion, prepared by Mr. G. Marsball, in several of the diseases for which it is recommended, and have no hesitation in pronouncing it a medicine of superior value, efficacy, and safety. I have administered it in some inveterate cases of ulcer, that had, for years previously, resisted every medical effort, with the most satisfactory and decisive results. I therefore consider it an extremely salutary and important remedy, and highly deserving public confidence.
NEWEL SMITH, Physician & Surgeon.

New-Hartford, *July,* 1829.

While labouring under an inveterate ulceration of the leg, of *seven years* standing, with about *fifty sores* between the knee and ankle, discharging constantly fœtid matter—irregular sleep, impaired appetite, and costive habit of body, I commenced using your medicine. Five or six bottles removed the pain and inflammation, and *healed the sores perfectly.* Though it is long since my cure, the limb remains well and sound, and my health good. A number of respectable physicians had previously attended me wi hout effect. The severity of my case is pretty well known; but I think it your duty to publish it for the benefit of such as may be similarly afflicted, and without the knowledge of so important a remedy. CATHARINE HUGGINS.

To Dr. G. Marshall.

I suffered severely, a long time, from a violent cutaneous and rheumatic affection; had received able medical aid in vain, and was rendered, by pain and loss of appetite, a cripple and mere skeleton; when I began taking your Ambrosion; a few bottles of which removed the complaint, and restored me to health.
JAMES BOARDMAN,
Barclay st. N. Y. late Captain U. S. Army.

To Dr. G. Marshall. *June,* 1829.

Some time after Dr. Mott had performed a difficult operation on me, for aneurism mortification took place in one foot, dangerous ulcers were formed, and many of the bones carious. I used several bottles of your Ambrosion. The effect was, the rotten part of the bones came away, and the ulcers healed satisfactorily. The preservation of my foot is due to your medicine.
SPARHAWK PARSONS, 198, Spring st. N.Y.

To Dr. G. Marshall. *July,* 1829.

To be had of Messrs. Williams & Co. H. Storrs & Co. Dr. M. Hitchcock, and Mr. A. Hitchcock, Druggists, Genesee street: Dr. Newel Smith, and the Proprietor, Liberty st. opposite the Clinton House, Utica, where he has established himself. Those desirous of placing themselves under the Proprietor's care, and can make it convenient to come here, will receive every attention. Communications, post paid, and orders from any part, will be promptly attended to.

☞ To guard against imposition, observe—the medicine is not genuine, without my name impressed upon the seal of each bottle, and obtained of accredited agents; printed directions accompanying it. 34
August 25, 1829. G. MARSHALL.

SWELLED NECK.

KINGS' EVIL, OR SCROFULA, &c. &c.

MANY and fruitless were the attempts, both in Europe and America, to discover a remedy for this disease, until Dr De Bornieu, a learned physician of Europe, directed his attention to it. He has finally succeeded in compounding a medicine, which has gained an unparalleled celebrity in Europe, and is just introduced into the United States. It is recommended with entire confidence, as a sovereign remedy for swelled Neck in all its stages, Kings Evil, or Scrofula, &c. It is entirely harmless, not containing a single particle of mercury, and may be used on children, as on others, under any circumstances whatever. The following certificates are given to show the efficacy of this valuable medicine over all others, for the cure of the above diseases, which no other medicine in existence can boast.

The following is from the Hon. Samuel Wright, who has been a member of the Legislature of the state of New-York, fourteen years:—

"New-York, *Dec.* 16, 1828.

"This certifies that I have been afflicted for nine years past, with a scrofulous disease in one of my legs, pronounced by eminent physicians of this city to be of a cancerous nature, which at times has been so bad, that I was unable to go out. Many and various have been the *pretended* remedies tried, but all in vain, until I was advised to try Dr De Bornieu's Genuine Ointment, for Swelled Neck, Kings Evil, Scrofula, &c. &c. which I am pleased to state, after using two bottles, has entirely effected a cure. "SAMUEL WRIGHT."

The following is from Mr Thomas Allen:—

"This certifies that I have been afflicted with a swelling in my neck, called Goitre, or Swelled Neck, for about six years past. I have applied to eminent physicians, and have taken every thing in the form of medicine, recommended for that disease, without receiving any benefit therefrom, and at length despaired of ever again enjoying my former health. A few weeks since, a friend informed me that Dr De Bornieu's Genuine Ointment was an effectual remedy for my complaint. I immediately obtained it, and after using three bottles, I was restored to perfect health, to the astonishment of myself and friends. I there ore recommend it to those afflicted with the above disease as a safe and effectual remedy. Signed, "THOMAS ALLEN."

Certificate from J. Chapman, M. D.

"This certifies, that I have examined Dr De Bornieu's Genuine Ointment, for Swelled Neck, Kings Evil, or Scrofula, &c. and believe it to be an effectual remedy for the diseases for which it is recommended.
"J. CHAPMAN, M. D."

The above valuable medicine may be obtained of
5 WARNER & HARVEY, Utica.

SWAIM'S PANACEA.

PRICE TWO DOLLARS PER BOTTLE.

TO THE PUBLIC.—In consequence of the numerous frauds and impositions practised in reference to my medicine, I am again induced to change the form of the Bottles. In future, the Panacea will be put in round bottles, fluted longitudinally, with the following words, blown in the glass, "Swaim's Panacea, Philada." These bottles are much stronger than those heretofore used, and will have but one label, which covers the cork with my own signature on it, so that the cork cannot be drawn without destroying the signature, without which none is genuine. The medicine may consequently be known to be genuine when my signature is visible; *to counterfeit which, will be punishable as forgery.*

The increasing demand for this celebrated medicine has enabled me to reduce the price to *Two Dollars* per bottle, thus bringing it within the reach of the indigent.

My Panacea requires no encomium; its astonishing effects and wonderful operation have drawn, both from patients and medical practitioners of the highest respectability, the most unqualified approbation, and established for it a character which envy's pen, though dipped in gall, can never tarnish. The false reports concerning this valuable medicine, which have been so diligently circulated by certain physicians, have their origin either in *envy*, or in the mischievous effects of the *spurious imitations.* The Proprietor pledges himself to the Public, and gives them the most solemn assurances, that this medicine contains neither mercury nor any other deleterious drug.

The Public are cautioned not to purchase my Panacea, except from myself, my accredited agents, or persons of known respectability, and all those will consequently be without excuse, who shall purchase from any other persons. September, 1828. Wm. Swaim.
WARNER & HARVEY, sole agents for Utica.
Dec. 16, 1828. 51

LOOK ONCE MORE.

THE Subscriber having been appointed Auctioneer for the county of Oneida, offers his services as such in all cases, (where an auction room is not required), for selling real and personal Property at any place within the county. All orders in relation to the duties of his office will be thankfully received, and promptly executed. Communications left at the store of John Osburn; at the offices of E. S. Cozier or John Parsons, Esqs. or at my residence, will be punctually attended to, by the public's humble servant,
H. W. OSBURN.
Utica, April 7, 1829. 14

GOLDEN EYE-SALVE.

M. HITCHCOCK & Co. have received a quantity of Dr. Bonhomie's GOLDEN EYE-SALVE, which is recommended as a superior medicine for all inflamed and weak eyes. For sale at the Striped Store, No. 38, Genesee street. *Utica, Aug.* 4, 1829. 31

UNITED STATES OHTEL.

A. SHEPARD has removed from his former stand, at the lower end of the village, to the above Establishment, which is spacious and airy, having an elegant dining-room, handsomely fitted, seventy feet long, many private parlours, and good single bed-rooms. It is situated on Genesee street, a few rods above the canal, where it is remarkably pleasant, having a view of the village and surrounding country. The establishment is new, the furniture appropriate; and from his experience in this business, his extensive acquaintance, and his knowledge of what is due to travellers generally, he trusts the public will be satisfied with their treatment. At this establishment he can accommodate double the number of persons which he could at his old stand, and more comfortably; and it is intended that nothing shall be wanting to render it a desirable resting place for ladies and gentlemen.

There is a Stage Office attached to the establishment, where seats may be taken in any direction from this place. Baggage taken from and to the canal free of expense. ☞ Board, by the day, week or month.
Utica, Oct. 27, 1828. 44

REMOVAL.

E. W. & T. ROUNDEY would inform their Friends and the Public generally, that they have removed from their old stand, to their new brick shop, on Jay street, a few rods west of John street bridge; where they will continue to make and keep on hand, a complete assortment of articles in their line, viz. *Cisterns, Hogsheads, Barrels, Tubs, Pails, Keelers, Kegs, &c.* Grateful for past favours, they hope, from the quality of their work, to merit a share of public patronage.
Utica, June 16, 1829. 24

NOTICE.

FOR the accommodation of those who wish to loan money for short periods, I will receive money in deposit at my Lottery and Exchange Office, No. 53, Genesee street, and allow interest at the rate of five per cent per annum, for all sums that remain in my hands one month or more; giving the persons so depositing, liberty to withdraw their money at any time at sight. It is understood, however, that if the money is drawn out within one month, no interest will be allowed.
WILLIAM CLARKE.
Utica, Jan. 1, 1829. 93

DOCT. SMITH'S FAMILY ELIXIR.

IT is universally acknowledged, that there is no greater desideratum than a good and cheap family medicine. The proprietor, therefore, after having bestowed considerable study on the subject, has succeeded in compounding a medicine *particularly adapted to the use of families*, and which he confidently recommends from long experience, to excel any other that has been offered, for its *safety* and *efficacy*, in the following complaints, viz:—Indigestion, Loss of Appetite, Habitual Costiveness, Cholic, Acidity & Flatulence of the Stomach and Bowels, Chronic Rheumatism, Intemperance in Eating and Drinking, and Gout, either misplaced or retrocedent. In the *complaints of children* it is peculiarly valuable, where cordial or stimulating medicines are proper, and in restoring them after being much reduced and emaciated. It will generally give immediate ease, when *griping pains* in the *stomach* and *bowels* arise from eating unripe fruit, &c. The Proprietor flatters himself that no family will be without the Elixir, when once acquainted with its usefulness. Apply to
NEWEL SMITH, Physician & Surgeon, Liberty-street, opposite the Clinton House, Utica, where he will attend to all calls in the line of his profession.
☞ Sold also by Messrs. J. Williams & Co. and Warner & Harvey, Druggists, Genesee street.
August 25, 1829. 34

Who wants to see, when 100 *years old?*

M. HITCHCOCK & CO. have received a large assortment of *SPECTACLES*, some of which are marked or one hundred, and to be sold at No. 38, Genesee street. *Utica, May* 22, 1829. 21

Dr. STERRY'S HAIR REGENERATOR, AND PURIFIER OF THE SKIN.

DR. Sterry, after much attention to the important subject of preserving the human hair, has, after many experiments, chemical and physical, been able to discover an article, which is now offered with the greatest confidence for the toilet, as the best thing ever discovered, from its softening and penetrating quality, to produce a good head of hair; to prevent it from falling out, when baldness is apprehended; to restore it, when baldness has taken place, and to prevent it from turning grey. It is more nourishing than pomatum, antique oil, or Cologne water. It is a beautiful article for ladies' curls; it makes the hair soft and lively, and produces an uncommon brilliancy. When used on the skin, it softens it, and removes all sunburn, tan, freckles, pimples, redness and roughness, whatever. It is superior to any cosmetic, as it leaves the skin a natural freshness and blooming appearance;—whereas rouge closes the pores, and causes wrinkles and roughness, and requires renewing every day.
Sold by M. HITCHCOCK & Co. Striped Store, 38, Genesee street, Utica. *July* 28, 1829. 30

Dr. ROBERTS' WELCH MEDICAMENTUM,

FOR the cure of Dyspepsia, Liver Complaints, Jaundice, Cholic, Fever & Ague, Dysentery, Headach, Loss of Appetite, Flatulence, Hypochondria, Hysterics, Dropsical Complaints, and Heartburn. It also prevents all Bilious Disorders, and removes habitual Costiveness, Asthma, Strangury, Gravel, Rheumatism, Gout, and impurities of the Blood.

A person who uses this Medicamentum, will not require the use of the lancet, or any means of the healing art. It restores and revives the animal spirits, invigorates the system, removes nervous tremors, obtunds rheumatic and anthritic pains, and prevents their return. It cleanses the stomach of all morbid humours, which cause indigestion, acidities, headach, and lowness of spirits; cures all bilious disorders, and all cholics of the stomach and bowels, almost immediately; inspires cheerfulness; gives comfort to the dropsical; takes away palpitation of the heart; gives circulation to the blood; restores bloom to the sallow or sickly cheek, and plumpness to the meagre habit; purges without pain, and banishes all cause of fever of every kind. It acts on the stomach, that great reservoir of the human system, a diseased state of which causes all diseases. No alteration in the usual habits of life is required, but the abstaining from distilled spirits. CERTIFICATES.

Utica, *July* 17, 1829.

I certify, that I have been afflicted for several years, with liver complaint, indigestion, flatulency, pain in my breast and side, and have received the medical advice of the most celebrated physicians in England, Ireland, and New-York, which has done me no good. Providentially I have received some of Dr. Roberts' Welch Medicamentum, which has given me great relief, and I am able to attend to business. It has restored my appetite, and relieved my liver complaint, indigestion, costiveness and flatulency, and I am in better health than I have been for many years. I do believe if I had taken the Medicamentum in the early stage of my complaint, I should have been cured immediately; and I recommend it to those who are so unfortunate as to be afflicted with these complaints. T. O'NEIL.

Utica, *July* 17, 1829.

Sir—I have taken Dr. Roberts' Welch Medicamentum, according to direction, for a very severe attack of gout and rheumatism in one of my feet and legs. It was so severe, that I was